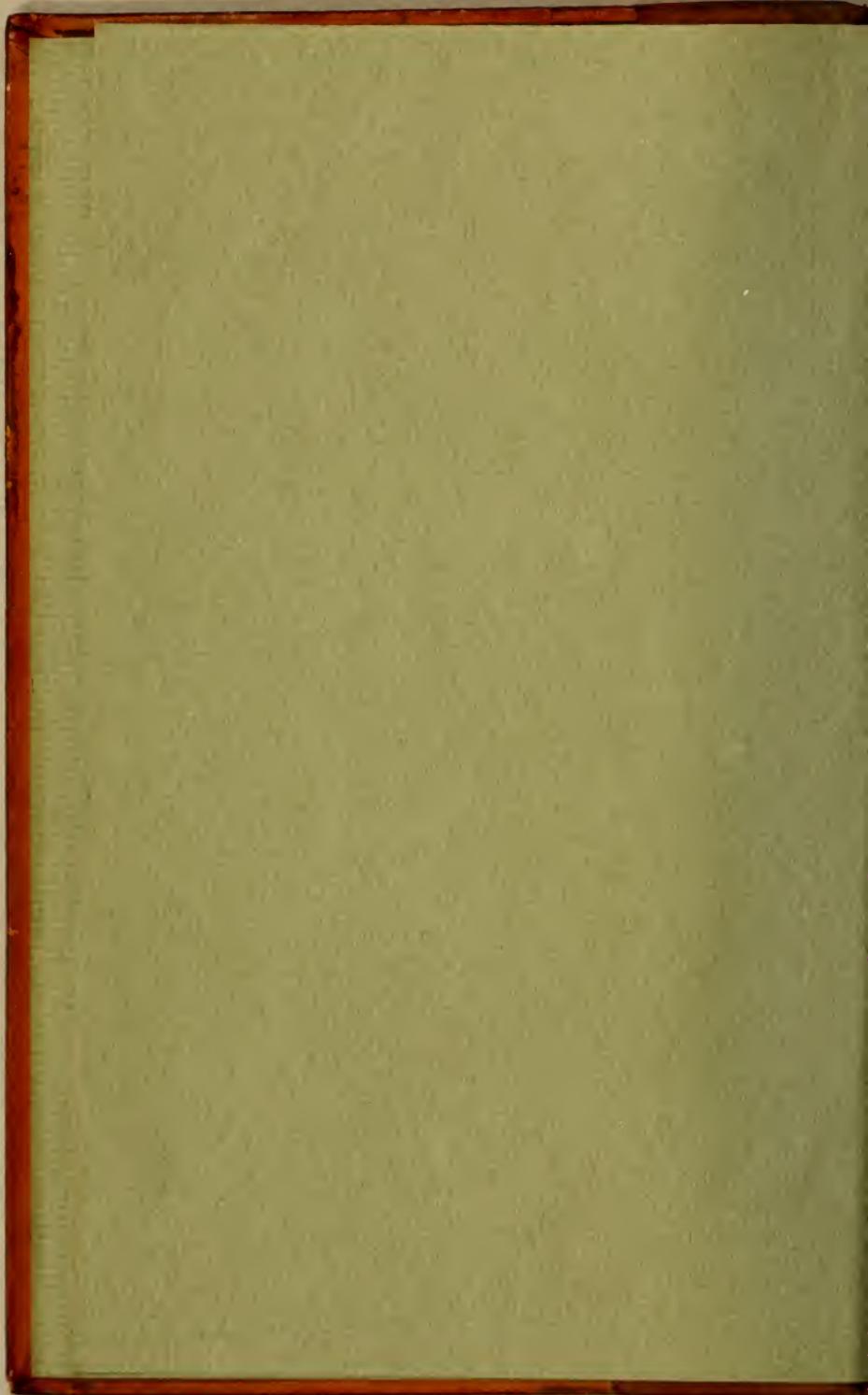






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1704.

A N E W
VOYAGE
A N D
DESCRIPTION
O F T H E
ISTHMUS of AMERICA.

Giving an Account of the

A U T H O R ' s Abode there,

The Form and Make of the Country, the Coasts, Hills,
Rivers, &c. Woods, Soil, Weather, &c. Trees, Fruit,
Beasts, Birds, Fish, &c.

The Indian Inhabitants, their Features, Complexion, &c.
their Manners, Customs, Employments, Marriages,
Feasts, Hunting, Computation, Language, &c.

With Remarkable Occurrences in the South-Sea and
elsewhere.

By LIONEL WAVER.

The Second Edition.

To which are added,

The Natural History of those PARTS,
By a Fellow of the Royal Society :

A N D

Davis's Expedition to the Gold Mines, in 1702.

Illustrated with several Copper-Plates.

L O N D O N ,

Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown in
St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCIV.

1

(BPJCR)

To His GRACE

J O H N

Duke of MARLBOROUGH

JOHN CARTER BROWN

Marquess of Blanford, Earl
of Marlborough, Baron
Churchill of Sandridge, and
Lord Churchill of Aymouth in
Scotland, Captain-General of
Her Majesty's Forces, Master-
General of the Ordinance, Her
Majesty's Ambassador Extra-
ordinary to the States-General,
One of Her Majesty's most Ho-
nourable Privy-Council, and
Knight of the most Noble Order
of the Garter.

May it please Your GRACE,

THE ensuing Treatise, is a Se-
cond Edition of my Account
of the *Isthmus of Darien*, with Addi-
tions; which I publish at this time, not

The Dedication.

so much because the first Impression
is wholly sold off, as chiefly to give
occasion to the Ministry (whereof
your GRACE holds no small Share)
to think of making a Settlement on
one of the most valuable Spots of
Ground in the World, thereby either
to Enhaunce a Part of the Mines,
which are lodg'd in its Bowels, or en-
tirely to banish thence the Enemy,
who is now possess'd of them ; besides,
that, by such a Settlement, a free Pas-
sage by Land from the *Atlantick* to
the *South-Sea* might easily be effected,
which would be of the greatest Con-
sequence to the *East-India* Trade.

The Miscarriage, My Lord, of the
Scots in this Design, can be no dis-
couragement to *England*, considering
that we have at Hand, within our own
Plantations, Provisions, and every
thing useful for Subsistence, which they
wanted : And their Escapes will fur-
nish us with Precautions, by which
we may avoid their Misfortunes, I
can

The Dedication.

can assure your GRACE, that a Friendship may be easily cultivated with the *Natives*, who are entirely in our Interest. And besides the peculiar Advantage of such a Settlement, *England* would derive by their Vicinity to *Portobel*, and *Carthagena*, a ready Sale for their Slaves brought from the Coast of *Africa*.

The *French*, My Lord, being now our Rivals for this Settlement, it highly imports *England* to prevent them, by endeavouring to become Masters of this Neck of Land, of which being once possessed, they may command those inexhaustible Treasures, which at Pleasure give either Peace or War.

And how easily that might be effected, will easily appear, if your G R A C E will be but pleas'd to take notice, with how little Difficulty Captain *Rash* and his Associates made themselves Masters of all those Mines with a Handful of Men,

The Dedication.

and in a very inconsiderable space of time , according to the Particular Relation given of that Expedition, inserted by Mr. *Davis* at the end of this Book.

'Tis true, my Lord, they had a pretty uneasie Passage through those Rivers, Woods and Mountains in the By-ways, by which the smallness of their Number oblig'd them to march, the better to prevent a Discovery. But if their Forces had been more considerable, they would have lain under no Necessity of taking such troublesome Precautions ; and thereby would have avoided the manifold Toils and Fatigues to which they happen'd to be expos'd.

The High-Post of Honour your GRACE now enjoys, and whereto your Merits do so justly entitle you, has given me the boldnes to shelter this small Work under your GRACE's Name ; believing it Natural for your GRACE to make a right Judgment,
whether

The Dedication.

whether the thing herein recommended
be well grounded, and will answer
the End proposed.

I am not insensible, My Lord, that
this Adddress is as much a Preface
as a Dedication ; but considering that
your GRACE's Hours are not to be ta-
ken up with Trifles, I was the easier
led to give your GRACE, at one view,
my main Design in this Publication.

I humbly beg your GRACE, to
vouchsafe the Honour of your Pro-
tection to my plain and honest In-
tentions, for the Welfare and Advan-
tage of my Country, being with all
imaginable Respect,

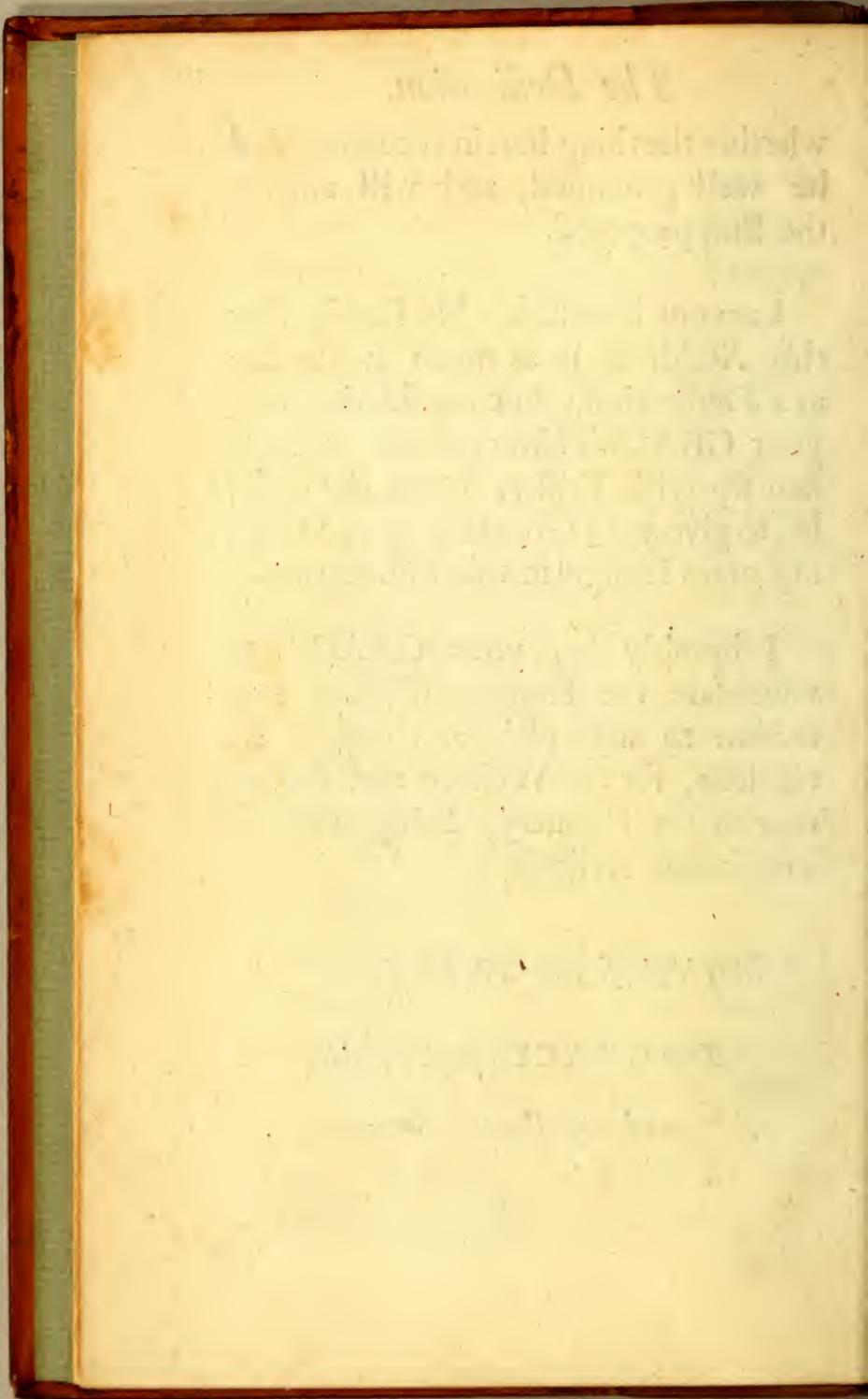
May it please your GRACE,

Your GRACE's most Humble,

and most Devoted Servant,

Lionel Wafer.

TO



TO THE R E A D E R.

TH E Design of this Second Publication of my Description of the Isthmus of Darien, Improv'd with a Late Expedition to the Gold-Mines, since the beginning of the present War; and also with the Natural History of those Parts; giving an Account of several Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. and particularly many Trees, Shrubs and Herbs, with their respective Names, Uses and Virtues; Communicated by a Fellow of the Royal Society; being only to represent to the World, how far it would be the Interest of England to make an Establishment upon that Continent; the Product of whose Bowls enriches the other Three Parts of the World.

P R E F A C E.

World. Because I am unwilling to weary the Reader with a tedious Discourse upon this Subject, I shall only tell him, in few Words, that if I plainly demonstrate the thing might be very easily effected, and that the Advantages that would thereby accrue to the Nation, would more than answer their Charges, I think there will remain but little to be said against so Glorious an Undertaking.

That such a thing might be successfully performed by the English in this present Conjunction; and that they would easily be able to maintain themselves in the Possession of that valuable Conquest, notwithstanding the greatest Efforts that the French could be able to make against them, can scarce well be denied by any Man that will be at the pains to consider, that we being vastly Superior to them by Sea, whatever number of Land-Forces they might be in a condition to spare from Europe, 'tis our own Fault if ever they transport them thither. And

P R E F A C E.

as to the number of Men that such an Expedition would require of us, considering the favourable Disposition of the Indians (who are entirely our Friends) and the Weakness and Divisions of our Enemies, the Spaniards, I believe it needed not be so considerable as some People are apt to apprehend.

For the American Spaniards, accustomed only to Domineer and Tyrannize their miserable Slaves, have now languish'd such a considerable time in Sloth and Idleness, that it would require some Years to innure them to the Hardships and Fatigues of War: And under their present Circumstances, who knows but we might find them less averse to give the English a kind Reception than we are now aware of?

The Vicinity of the English Colonies to the Spanish in America would render it an easie matter to them to support

P R E F A C E.

support one another upon all Occasions ; though the Benefits that the Kingdom would thereby reap be in themselves apparent, beyond all possibility of contradiction. To conclude : I shall only desire all Men of Sense and Judgment to consider how much the Interest of England would be advanced in Europe by the Addition of the Spanish West-Indies , to their other Acquisitions in America ; since thereby the Common Enemies would be deprived of the most certain Fund they have for carrying on the War. In a Word ; the Difficulty and Expence are not at all , by any reasonable Man , to be brought in Competition with the Glory and Advantage of such an Expedition.

As to the Book it self , though it partly bears the Name of Voyages , you are not to expect a Compleat Journal , or Historical Account of all Occurrences in the Scene of my Travels , but principally as particular a Description as

P R E F A C E.

I could give, of the Isthmus of Darien, where I was left amongst the wild Indians : For in the precedent and subsequent Relations, I have only briefly represented the Course of my Voyages, that the Reader might not be deprived of the Pleasure of knowing by what Adventure I happen'd to fall into that Country, and how I found Means to make my Escape out of it.

There now remains but one thing to be said ; and that is, to tell you, that I think it very convenient to take this Opportunity of vindicating my self to the World, concerning some Circumstances in the Relation I have given of the Indian way of Conjuring (called by them Pawawing) and of the White Indians ; at which several of the most eminent Men of the Nation seem'd very much startled. But I hope that the Testimony of all the Scotch Gentlemen

P R E F A C E.

Gentlemen and others, who have been there since me, will be look'd upon by all good Men, as a sufficient Authority to confirm the Truth - of what I have asserted concerning those Matters ; since none of them, neither by their Writings, nor otherway, have contradicted me ; but, on the contrary, confirmed what I have said in every Article, which has been no small Satisfaction to me. And Mr. Davis likewise (who is the Author of the foresaid Relation of the Late Expedition to the Gold Mines) desired me, in a late Conference I had with him, to acquaint the World, that if the said Relation had not been printed off before I talk'd with him about it, he would himself have given a large Account of it ; declaring, That the Pawawing of the Indians that follow'd Don Pedro in that Expedition, was the principal Reason that induc'd some of the English, who were more Superstitious than others, to leave the

P R E F A C E.

the Mines much sooner than they at first intended to have done ; because the Uneasiness in which the Indians then seemed to be, made them likewise apprehensive of some extraordinary Danger from the Spaniards.

Mr.

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A³
Voy-



Place these between the Introduction & Chap. I.



*The South Sea Coast of the Isthmus of
AMERICA to the west of Panama*



Mr. W A F E R's *Voyages* ;
and Description of the Isthmus
of America.

MY first going abroad was in the Great ^{The A's} *Ann of London*, Gapt. ^{first Voy-} *Zachary Browne* ^{age.} Commander, bound for *Bantam* in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*; in the Year 1677. I was in the Service of the Surgeon of the Ship; but being then very young, I made no great Observations in that Voyage. My Stay at *Bantam* was not above a Month, ^{Bantam.} we being sent from thence to *Jamby* in the Isle of *Sumatra*. At that time there was a War between the *Malayans* of *Iihor* on ^{Iihor.} the Promontary of *Malacea*, and those of ^{Malacea.} *Jamby*; and a Fleet of Proe's from *Iihor* block'd up the Mouth of the River of ^{Jamby.} *Jamby*. The Town of *Jamby* is about 100 Mile up the River: But within 4 or 5 Mile of the Sea, it hath a Port Town on the River, consisting of about 15 or 20 Houses, built on Posts, as the Fashion of that Country is: The Name of this Port is *Quolla*; though ^{Quolla.} this seems rather an Appellative than a Proper Name, for they generally call a Port *Quolla*: And 'tis usual with our English Seamen

in those Parts, when they have been at a Landing-place, to say they have been at the *Quolla*, calling it so in imitation of the Natives ; as the Portuguese call their *Barcadero*, *Barcadero's*. This War was some hindrance to our Trade there ; and we were forc'd to stay about 4 Months in the Road, before we could get in our Lading of Pepper : And thence we return'd to *Bantam*, to take in the rest of our Lading. While I was ashore there, the Ship sail'd for *England* : So I got a Passage home in another Ship, the *Bombay*, Capt. *White* Commander ; who being Chief Mate, succeeded Capt. *Bennet*, who dy'd in the Voyage.

The A's
2d. Voy-
age.

Jamaica.

Capt.
Buckhen-
ham's hard
Fortune.

I arrived in *England* again in the Year 1679. and after about a Month's stay, I entred my self on a Second Voyage, in a Vessel commanded by Capt. *Buckenham*, bound for the *West-Indies*. I was there also in the Service of the Surgeon of the Ship : But when we came to *Jamaica*, the Season of Sugars being not yet come, the Captain was willing to make a short Voyage, in the mean while to the Bay of *Campeachy*, to fetch Logwood : But having no mind to go further with him, I staid in *Jamaica*. It proved well for me that I did so ; for in that Expedition, the Captain was taken by the *Spaniards*, and carried Prisoner to *Mexico* : Where one *Russel* saw him, who was then also a Prisoner there, and after made his escape. He told me he saw Capt. *Buckenham*, with a Log chain'd to his

his Leg, and a Basket at his Back, crying Bread about the Streets for a Baker his Master. The Spaniards would never consent to the Ransoming him, though he was a Gentleman who had Friends of a considerable Fortune, and would have given them a very large Sum of Mony.

I had a Brother in *Jamaica*, who was employed under Sir *Thomas Muddiford*, in his Plantation ^{The An-} at the *Angels*: And my chief Inducement in *gets Plan-*
tation. undertaking this Voyage was to see him. I staid sometime with him, and he settled me in a House at *Port-Royal*, where I followed my ^{Port-Roy-} Busines of Surgery, for some Months. But ^{at al:} in a while I met with Capt. *Cook*, and Capt. *Linch*, two Privateers who were going out from *Port-Royal*, toward the Coast of *Cartagena*, and *Cartagena*, and took me along with them. We met other Privateers, on that Coast; but being parted from them by stress of Weather about *Golden-Island*, in the *Sambaloe's*, we ^{Golden-I.} stood away to the *Bastimento's*, where we ^{Basti-} met them again, and several others, who ^{mento's.} had been at the taking of *Portobel*, and were ^{Portobel:} Rendevouzed there. Here I first met with Mr. *Dampier*, and was with him in the Ex-^{Mr. Dampier.} pedition into the S. Seas. For in short, having muster'd up our Forces at *Golden-Island*, and landed on the *Isthmus*, we march'd over ^{Isthmus} Land, and took *Santa Maria*; and made ^{Santa} *Maria*. those Excursions into the S. Seas, which Mr. *S. Seas.* *Ringrose* relates in the 44th part of the *Hi-* ^{the Buc} *Story of the Buccaneers*.

Mr. Dampier.

Mr. Dampier has told, in his *Introduction* to his Voyage *Round the World*, in what manner the Company divided with reference to Capt. Sharp. I was of Mr. Dampier's side in that Matter, and of the number of those who chose rather to return in Boats to the *Isthmus*, and go back again a toilsome Journey over Land, than stay under a Captain in whom we experienc'd neither Courage nor Conduct. He hath given also an account of what befel us in that Return, till such time as by the Carelessness of our Company, my Knee was so scorch'd with Gun-poweder, that after a few Days further March, I was left behind among the *Wild-Indians*, in the *Isthmus of Darien*

The A.
left in the
Isthmus.

His Knee
burnt.

It was the 5th Day of our Journey when this accident befel me ; being also the 5th of May, in the Year 1681. I was sitting on the Ground near one of our Men, who was drying of Gun-powder, in a Silver Plate : But not managing it as he should, it blew up and scorch'd my Khee to that degree, that the Bone was left bare, the Flesh being torn away, and my Thigh burnt for a great way above it. I applyed to it immediately such Remedies as I had in my Knap-sack : And being unwilling to be left behind my Companions, I made hard shift to jog on, and bear them Company for a few Days ; during which our Slaves ran away from us, and among them a Negro whom the Company had allow'd me for my particular Attendant,

to

to carry my Medicines. He took them away with him, together with the rest of my Things, and thereby left me depriv'd of wherewithal to dress my Sore ; insomuch that my Pain increasing upon me, and being not able to trudge it further through Rivers and Woods, I took leave of my Company, and set up my Rest among the *Darien Indians*.

This was on the 10th Day ; and there staid with me Mr. *Richard Gopson*, who had serv'd an Apprenticeship to a Druggist in *London*. *R. Gopson.* He was an ingenious Man, and a good Scholar ; he had with him a *Greek Testament* which he frequently read, and would translate *extempore* into *English* to such of the Company as were dispos'd to hear him. Another who staid behind with me was *John J. Hingson*, Mariner : They were both so fatigued with the Journey, that they could go no further. There had been an Order made among us at our first Landing to kill any who should flag in the Journey : But this was made only to terrify any from loitering, and being taken by the *Spaniards* ; who by Tortures might extort from them a Discovery of our March. But this rigorous Order was not executed ; but the Company took a very kind Leave both of these, and of me. Before this we had lost the Company of two more of our Men, *Robert Spratlin* and *William Bowman*, who parted with us at the River *Conga*, the Day after my being scorch'd with Gun-

powder. The passage of that River was very deep, and the Stream violent ; by which means I was born down the Current, for several Paces, to an Eddy in the bending of the River. Yet I got over ; but these two being the hindmost, and seeing with what difficulty I cross'd the River, which was still rising, they were discourag'd from attempting it, and chose rather to stay where they were. These two came to me ; and the other two soon after the Company's departure for the North Sea, as I shall have occasion to mention ; so that there were five of us in all who were left behind among the *Indians*.

The Indians cure
the A.

Being now forc'd to stay among them, and having no means to alleviate the Anguish of my Wound, the *Indians* undertook to cure me ; and apply'd to my Knee some Herbs, which they first chew'd in their Mouths to the consistency of a Paste, and putting it on a Plantain-Leaf, laid it upon the Sore. This prov'd so effectual, that in about 20 Days use of this Poultess, which they applied fresh every Day, I was perfectly cured ; except only a Weakness in that Knee, which remained long after, and a Benummedness which I sometimes find in it to this Day. Yet they were not altogether so kind in other respects ; for some of them look'd on us very scurvily, throwing green Plantains to us, as we sat cringing and shivering, as you would Bones to a Dog. This was but sorry Food ; yet we were forc'd to be contented with it :

But

But to mend our Commons, the young *Indian*,^{A kind Indian.} at whose House we were left, would often give us some ripe Plantains, unknown to his Neighbours ; and these were a great Refreshment to us. This *Indian*, in his Childhood was taken Prisoner by the *Spaniards* ; and having liv'd sometime among them, he had learn'd a pretty deal of their Language, under the Bishop of *Panama*, whom he serv'd there ; till finding means to escape, he was got again among his own Country-men. This was of good use to us ; for we having a smattering of *Spanish*, and a little of the *Indian's Tongue* also, by passing their Country before, between both these, and with the additional use of Signs, we found it no very difficult Matter to understand one another. He was truly generous and hospitable towards us ; and so careful of us, that if in the Day time we had no other Provision than a few sorry green Plantains, he would rise in the Night, and go out by stealth to the Neighbouring Plantain-walk, and fetch a Bundle of ripe ones from thence, which he would distribute among us unknown to his Country-men. Not that they were naturally inclin'd to use us thus roughly, for they are generally a kind and free-hearted People ; but they had taken some particular Offence, upon the account of our Friends who left us, who had in a manner awed the *Indian* Guides they took with them for the remainder of their Journey, and made them go with them very much a-

gainst their Wills ; the Severity of the Rainy Season being then so great, that even the *Indians* themselves had no mind for Travelling, tho' they are little curious either as to the Weather or Ways.

When *Gopson*, *Hingson*, and I had lived 3 or 4 Days in this manner, the other two *Spratlin* and *Bowman*, whom we left behind at the River *Congo*, on the 6th Day of our Journey, found their way to us ; being exceedingly fatigued with rambling so long among the Wild Woods and Rivers without Guides, and having no other Sustenance but a few Plantains they found here and there. They told us of *George Gainy's* Disaster, whose Drowning Mr. *Dampier* relates p. 17. They saw him lie dead on the Shore which the Floods were gone off from, with the Rope twisted about him, and his Money at his Neck ; but they were so fatigued, they car'd not to meddle with it. These after their coming up to us, continued with us for about a Fortnight longer, at the same Plantation where the main Body of our Company had left us ; and our Provision was still at the same Rate, and the Countenances of the *Indians* as stern towards us as ever, having yet no News of their Friends whom our Men had taken as their Guides. Yet notwithstanding their Disgust, they took care of my Wound ; which by this time was pretty well healed, and I was enabled to walk about. But at length not finding their Men return as they expected

R. Sprat-
lin.
W. Bow-
man.

G. Gainy's
drowning.

expected, they were out of Patience, and seem'd resolved to revenge on us the injuries which they supposed our Friends had done to theirs.

To this end they held frequent Consultations ^{A Consult} how they should dispose of us : Some were ^{to destroy} for killing us, others for keeping us among ^{the A. and his Com-} them, and others for carrying us to the ^{Spaniards}, thereby to ingratiate themselves with them. But the greatest part of them mortally hating the *Spaniards*, this last Project was soon laid aside ; and they came to this Resolution, To forbear doing any thing to us, till so much time were expir'd as they thought might reasonably be allow'd for the return of their Friends, whom our Men had taken with them as Guides to the North Sea-Coast ; and this, as they computed would be 10 Days, reckoning it up to us on their Fingers,

The Time was now almost expir'd, and Preparati-
ons to kill
ons of the Indians began to suspect that our Men had either murther'd them, or carried them away with them ; and seem'd resolv'd thereupon to destroy us. To this end they prepared a great Pile of Wood to burn us, on the 10th Day ; and told us what we must trust to when the Sun went down ; for they would not execute us till then.

But it so happned that *Lacenta*, their Chief, passing that way, dissuaded them from that Cruelty, and proposed to them to send us down towards the North-side, and two Indians with us, who might inform them-
^{Lacenta}
^{saves}
^{them}
^{selves}

and sends them away.
selves from the *Indians* near the Coast, what was become of the Guides. They readily hearkn'd to this proposal, and immediately chose two Men to conduct us to the North-side. One of these had been all along an inveterate Enemy to us ; but the other was that kind *Indian*, who was so much our Friend as to rise in the Night and get us ripe Plantains.

Bad Travelling. The next Day therefore we were dimissed with our two Guides, and marched joyfully for 3 Days ; being well assured we should not find that our Men had done any hurt to their Guides. The first three Days we march'd through nothing but Swamps, having great Rains, with much Thundering and Lightning ; and lodg'd every Night under the dropping Trees, upon the cold Ground. The third Night we lodg'd on a small Hill, which by the next Morning was become an Island : For those great Rains had made such a Flood, that all the low Land about it was cover'd deep with Water. All this while we had no Provision, except a handful of dry Maiz our *Indian* Guides gave us the first two Days : But this being spent, they return'd Home again , and left us to shift for ourselves.

At this Hill we remain'd the fourth Day ; and on the fifth, the Waters being abated, we set forward, steering North by a Pocket Compass, and marched till 6 a Clock at Night : At which time we arrived at a River about

40 foot wide, and very deep. Here we found a Tree fallen cross the River, and so we believ'd our Men had past that way ; therefore here we sat down, and consulted what course we should take.

And having debated the Matter, it was concluded upon to cross the River, and seek the Path in which they had travelled : For this River running somewhat Northward in this place we perswaded our selves we were past the main Ridge of Land that divided the North-part of the *Isthmus* from the South ; and consequently that we were not very far from the North Sea. Besides, we did not consider that the great Rains were the only cause of the sudden rising and falling of the River ; but thought the Tide might contribute to it, and that we were not very far from the Sea. We went therefore over the River by the help of the Tree : But the Rain had made it so slippery, that twas with great difficulty that we could get over it astride, for there was no walking on it : And tho' four of us got pretty well over, yet *Bowman*, who was the last slipt off, and the stream hurried him out of sight in a Moment, so that we concluded he was drown'd. To add to our Affliction for the loss of our Consort, we sought about for a Path, but found none ; for the late Flood had fill'd all the Land with Mud and Oaze, and therefore since we could not find a Path, we returned again, and passed over the River on the same Tree by which

They are
bewild-
er'd.

Bowman
like to be
drown'd.

which we cross'd it at first ; intending to pass down by the side of this River, which we still thought discharged it self into the North-Sea. But when we were over, and had gone down with the Stream a quarter of a Mile, we espy'd our Companion sitting on the Bank of the River ; who, when we came to him, told us that the violence of the Stream hurried him thither, and that there, being in an Eddy, he had time to consider where he was ; and that by the help of some Boughs that hung in the Water, he had got out. This Man had at this time 400 pieces of Eight at his Back : He was a weakly Man, a Taylor by Trade.

Great
Hard-
ships.

Maccaw-
berries.

They are
beset with
Rivers.

Here we lay all Night ; and the next Day, being the 5th of our present Journey, we march'd further down by the side of the River, thro' Thickets of hollow Bamboes and Brambles, being also very weak for want of Food : But Providence suffer'd us not to perish, tho' Hunger and Weariness had brought us even to Death's door : For we found there a Maccaw Tree, which afforded us Berries, of which we eat greedily ; and having therewith somewhat satisfied our Hunger, we carried a Bundle of them away with us, and continued our march till Night.

The next Day, being the 6th, we marched till 4 in the Afternoon, when we arrived at another River, which join'd with that we had hitherto coasted ; and we were now inclos'd between them, on a little Hill at the

Conflux

Conflux of them. This last River was as wide and deep as the former; so that here we were put to a *Non-plus*, not being able to find means to Ford either of them, and they being here too wide for a Tree to go a-cross, unless a greater Tree than we were able to cut down; having no Tool with us but a Macheat or long Knife. This last River also we set by the Compass; and found it run due North: Which confirmed us in our mistake, They mi-
take their
way. that we were on the North-side of the main Ridge of Mountains; and therefore we resolv'd upon making two Bark-logs, to float us down the River, which we unanimously concluded would bring us to the North-Sea Coast. The Woods afforded us hollow Bamboes fit for our purpose; and we cut them into proper lengths, and tied them together with Twigs of a Shrub like a Vine, a great many on the top of one another.

By that time we had finished our Bark-logs it was Night, and we took up our Lodging on a small Hill, where we gathered about a Cartload of Wood, and made a Fire, intending to set out with our Bark-logs the next Morning. But not long after Sun-set, it fell a Raining as if Heaven and Earth would meet; violent which Storm was accompanied with horrid Rains. Claps of Thunder, and such flashes of Lightning, of a Sulpherous smell, that we were almost stifled in the open Air.

Thus it continued till 12 a Clock at Night; Great when to our great Terror, we could hear the flood- Rivers

Rivers roaring on both sides us ; but 'twas so dark, that we could see nothing but the Fire we had made, except when a flash of Lightning came. Then we could see all over the Hill, and perceive the Water approaching us ; which in less than half an Hour carried away our Fire. This drove us all to our shifts, every Man seeking some means to save himself from the Threatning Deluge. We also sought for small Trees to climb : For the place abounded with great Cotton Trees, of a prodigious bigness from the Root upward, and at least 40 or 50 foot clear without Branches, so that there was no climbing up them.

The A.
Climbs a
Tree.

For my own part, I was in a great Consternation, and running to save my Life, I very opportunely met with a large Cotton Tree which by some accident, or thro' Age, was become rotten, and hollow on one side ; having a hole in it at about the height of 4 foot from the Ground. I immediately got up it as well as I could : And in the Cavity I found a Knob, which serv'd me for a Stool ; and there I sat down almost Head and Heels together, not having room enough to stand or sit upright. In this condition I sat wishing for Day : but being fatigued with Travel, though very hungry withal, and cold, I fell asleep : But was soon awaken'd by the noise of great Trees which were brought down by the Flood ; and came with such force against the Tree, that they made it shake.

When

When I awoke I found my Knees in the Water, though the lowest part of my hollow Trunk was, as I said, 4 foot above the ground; and the Water was running as swift, as if were in the middle of the River. The Night was still very Dark, but only when the flashes of Lightning came: Which made it so dreadful and terrible, that I forgot my Hunger, and was wholly taken up with praying to God to spare my Life. While I was Praying and Meditating thus on my sad Condition, I saw the Morning Star appear, by which I knew that Day was at hand: This cheared my drooping Spirits; and in less than half an hour the Day began to dawn, the Rain and Lightning ceased, and the Waters abated, insomuch that by that time the Sun was up, the Water was gone off from my Tree.

Then I ventur'd out of my cold Lodging; but being stiff and the Ground slippery, I could scarce stand: Yet I made a shift to ramble to the Place where we had made our Fire, but found no Body there. Then I call'd out aloud, but was answer'd only with my own Echo; which struck such Terror into me, that I fell down as dead, being oppress'd both with Grief and Hunger; this being the 7th Day of our Fast, save only the Maccawberries before related.

Being in this Condition, despairing of Comfort for want of my Consorts, I lay some time on the wet Ground, till at last I heard a voice

He is beset
with the
Waters.

The
Floods go
off.

his Com-
panions,

a Voice hard by me which in some sort reviv'd me; but especially when I saw Mr. *Hingson*, one of my Companions, and the rest found us presently after; having all sav'd themselves by climbing small Trees. We greeted each other with Tears in our Eyes, and returned Thanks to God for our deliverance.

The first thing we did in the Morning was to look after our Bark-logs or Rafts which we had left tied to a Tree, in order to perse-
cute our Voyage down the River; but com-
ing to the Place where we left them, we
found them sunk and full of Water, which
had got into the hollow of the Bamboes,
contrary to our expectation; for we thought
they would not have admitted so much as
Air, but have been like large Bladders full
blown: But it seems there were Cracks in
them which we did not perceive, and perhaps
made in them by our Carelessness in wor-
king them; for the Vessels made of these
hollow Bamboes are wont to hold Water
very well.

In danger
of going
among
their En-
emies

River of
Chapo.

This was a new Vexation to us, and how to proceed farther we knew not; but Providence still directed all for the better: For if we had gone down this River, which we af-
terwards understood to be a River that runs
into the River of *Cheapo*, and so towards the
Bay of *Panama* and the South Sea, it would
have carried us into the midst of our Enemies,
the *Spaniards*, from whom we could expect
no Mercy.

The

The Neighbourhood of the Mountains, and steepness of the Descent, is the cause that the Rivers rise thus suddenly after these violent Rains ; but for the same reason they as suddenly fall again.

But to return to my Story: being thus frustrated of our Design of going down the Stream, or of crossing either of these Rivers, by Reason of the sinking of our Bark-logs, we were glad to think of returning back to the *Indian* Settlement, and Coasted up the River side in the same Track we came home by. As our Hunger was ready to carry our Eyes to any Object that might afford us some Relief, it hapned that we espied a Deer fast asleep : Which we design'd if possible to get, and in order to it we came so very near, that we might almost have thrown our selves on him : But one of our Men putting the Muzzle of his Gun close to him, and the shot not being wadded, tumbled out, just before the Gun went off, and did the Deer no hurt ; but starting up at the noise, he took the River and swam over. As long as our way lay by the River side, we made a shift to keep it well enough : But being now to take leave of the River, in order to seek for the *Indians* Habitation, we were much at a loss. This was the Eighth Day, and we had no Sustenance beside the *Maccaw-Berries* we had got, and the Pith of a *Bibby-Tree* we met with, which we split and eat very favourly.

They are
fors'd to
return

After a little Consideration what course to steer next, we conluded it best to follow the Track of a *Pecary* or Wild-Hog, hoping it might bring us to some old Plantain Walk or Potato Piece, which these Creatures often resort to, to look for Food : This brought us, according to our expectation, to an old Plantation, and in sight of a new one. But here again fear overwhelmed us, being between two straights, either to starve or venture up to the *Indian* Houses, whom being so near, we were now afraid off again, not knowing how they would receive us. But since there was no avoiding it, it was concluded that one should go up to the House, while the rest staid behind to see the Issue. In conclusion I went to the Plantation, and it proved the same that we came from. The *Indians* were all amazed to see me, and began to ask many Questions : But I prevented them by falling into a Swoon, occasion'd by the heat of the House, and the scent of the Meat that was boyling over the Fire. The *Indians* were very officious to help me in this Extremity, and when I revived they gave me a little to eat. Then they enquir'd of me for the other four Men ; for whom they presently sent, and brought all but *Gobson*, who was left a little further off, and treated us all very kindly : For our long expected Guides were now returned from the North-side, and gave large Commendations of the kindness and generosity of our Men ; by which means all the *Indians*

They are
in fear of
the Indians.

The Indians
are receiv-
ing me
kindly.

dians were become now again our very good Friends. The *Indian* who was so particularly kind to us, perceiving Mr. Gobson was not yet arrived at the Plantation, carried out Vi-
ctuals to him, and after he was a little refresh-
ed with that, brought him up to us: So that
now we were all together again, and had a
great deal of care taken of us.

Here we stayed seven Days to refresh our selves, and then took our March again: For we were desirous to get to the North-Seas as soon as we could, and they were now more willing to guide us than ever before; since the Guides our Party took with them, had not only been dimiss'd civilly, but with presents also of Axes, Beads, &c. The *Indians* there-
fore of the Village where we now were, or-
der'd 4 lusty young Men to conduct us down
again to the River, over which the Tree was
fallen, who going now with a good will, carri-
ed us thither in one Day; whereas we were
3 Days the first time in going thither. When
we came thither, we marched about a Mile up
the River, where lay a Canoa, into which
we all imbarke, and the *Indians* guided us
up the same River which we before thro' mi-
stake, had strove to go down: The *Indians*
padled stoutly against the Stream till Night,
and then we lodged at a House, where these
Men gave such large Commendations of our
Men, who were gone to the North Sea, that
the Master of the House treated us after the
best manner. The next Day we set out again

with two *Indians* more, who made six in all, to Row or Paddle us ; and our Condition now was well altered.

In six Days time after this, they brought us to *Lacenta's* House, who had before saved our Lives.

Lacenta's
Palace.

Large
Cotton
Trees.

This House is situated on a fine little Hill, on which grows the stateliest Grove of Cotton Trees that ever I saw. The Bodies of these Trees were generally six foot in Diameter, nay some eight, nine, ten, eleven ; for four *Indians* and my self took hand in hand round a Tree, and could not fathom it by three foot. Here was likewise a stately Plantain-walk, and a Grove of other small Trees, that would make a Pleasant artificial Wilderness, if Industry and Art were bestowed on it.

The Circumference of this Pleasant little Hill, contains at least 100 Acres of Land ; and is a Peninsula of an Oval form, almost surrounded with two great Rivers, one coming from the East, the other from the West ; which approaching within 40 foot of each other, at the front of the Peninsula, separate again, embracing the Hill, and meet on the other side, making there one pretty large River, which runs very swift. There is therefore but one way to come in towards this Seat ; which as I before observed, is not above 40 foot wide, between the Rivers on each side : and 'tis fenced with hollow Bamboes, Popes-heads and Prickle-pears, so thick set

set from one side the Neck of Land to the other, that 'tis impossible for an Enemy to approach it.

On this Hill live Fifty Principal Men of the Country, all under *Lacenta's* Command, who is as a Prince over all the South part of the *Isthmus of Darien*; the *Indians* both there and on the North side also, paying him great respect: But the South side is his Country, and this Hill his Seat or Palace. There is only one Canoa belonging to it, which serves to ferry over *Lacenta* and the rest of them,

When we were arrived at this Place, *La-*
centa discharged our Guides, and sent them Lacenta keeps them with him. back again, telling us, That 'twas not possible for us to travel to the North side at this Season; for the Rainy Season was now in its heighth, and Travelling very bad; but told us we should stay with him, and he would take care of us: And we were forc'd to comply with him.

We had not been long here before an Occurrence happen'd, which tended much to the increasing the good Opinion *Lacenta* and his People had conceiv'd of us, and brought me into particular Esteem with them.

It so happen'd, that one of *Lacenta's* Wives being indisposed, was to be let Blood; which the *Indians* perform in this manner: The Patient is seated on a Stone in the River, and one with a small Bow shoots little Arrows into the naked Body of the Patient, up and down; shooting them as fast as he can, and

not missing any part. But the Arrows ar-
gaged, so that they penetrate no farther than
we generally thrust our Lancets: And if by
chance they hit a Vein which is full of Win-
and the Blood spouts out a little, they will
leap and skip about, shewing many Antic
Gestures, by way of rejoicing and triumph.

The A.
pleeds La-
centa's
Queen.

I was by while this was performing on
Lacenta's Lady: And perceiving their Ignor-
ance, told *Lacenta*, that if he pleased,
would shew him a better way, without pu-
ting the Patient to so much Torment. Let
me see, says he; and at his Command
bound up her Arm with a piece of Bark, and
with my Lancet breathed a Vein: But the
rash attempt had like to have cost me my Life:
For *Lacenta* seeing the Blood issue out in
Stream, which us'd to come drop by drop,
got hold of his Lance and swore by his Tooth
that if she did any otherwise than well, he
would have my Heart's Blood. I was not
moved, but desired him to be patient, and
drew off about 12 Ounces, and bound up the
Arm, and desired she might rest till the next
Day: By which means the Feaver abated
and she had not another Fit. This gain'd me
so much Reputation, that *Lacenta* came to
me, and before all his Attendants, bowed
and kiss'd my Hand. Then the rest came thick
about me, and some kissed my Hand, others
my Knee, and some my Foot: After which
was taken up in a Hammock, and carried on
Mens Shoulders, *Lacenta* himself making
a Speech.

The A.
much re-
puted for
this.

a Speech in my Praise, and commanding me as much Superiour to any of their Doctors. Thus I was carried about from Plantation to Plantation, and lived in great Splendor and Repute, administering both Physick and Phlebotomy to those that wanted. For though I lost my Salves and Plaisters, when the Negro ran away with my Knapsack, yet I preserv'd a Box of Instruments, and a few Medicaments wrapt up in an Oil Cloth, by having them in my Pocket, where I generally carried them.

I lived thus some Months among the *Indians*, who in a manner ador'd me. Some of these *Indians* had been Slaves to the *Spaniards*, and had made their escapes ; which I suppose was the cause of their expressing a desire of Baptism : But more to have an *European* Name given them than for any thing they know of Christianity.

During my abode with *Lacenta*, I often accompanied him a Hunting, wherein he took great delight, here being good Game. I was one time about the beginning of the dry Season, accompanying him toward the South East part of the Country, and we pass'd by a River where the *Spaniards* were gathering Gold. I took this River to be one of those which comes from the Gulph of St. Michael. When we came near the Place where they wrought, we stole softly through the Woods, and placing our selves behind the great Trees, looked on them a good while, they not

He goes a Hunting with *Lacenta*.
Gold River.
seeing

The way
of gather-
ing Gold.
*Santa
Maria.*

seeing us. The manner of their getting Gold it is as follows. They have little Wooden Dishes which they dip softly into the Water, and take it up half full of Sand, which they draw gently out of the Water ; and every dipping they take up Gold mix'd with the Sand and Water, more or les. This they shake, and the Sand riseth, and goes over the Brims of the Dish with the Water ; but the Gold settles to the bottom. This done they bring it out and dry it in the Sun, and then pound it in a Mortar. Then they take it out and spread it on Paper, and having a Load-stone they move that over it, which draws all the Iron, &c. from it, and then leaves the Gold clean from Ore or Filth ; and this they bottle up in Gourds or Calabashes. In this manner they work during the dry Season, which is three Months ; for in the wet time the Gold is washed from the Mountains by violent Rains, and then commonly the Rivers are very deep ; but now in the gathering Season, when they are fallen again, they are not above a Foot deep. Having spent the dry Season in gathering, they imbark in small Vessels for *Santa Maria* Town ; and if they meet with good Success and a favourable Time, they carry with them, by Report (for I learnt these Particulars of a Spaniard whom we took at *Santa Maria* under Captain Sharp)

The Gold
carried to
*Santa Ma-
ria.*
It is

18 or 20 thousand Pound weight of Gold : But whether they gather more or les, 'tis incredible

credible to report the store of Gold which
is yearly wash'd down out of these Rivers.

During these Progresses I made with *Lacenta*, my four Companions staid behind at his Seat ; but I had by this time so far ingratiated my self with *Lacenta*, that he would never go any where without me, and I plainly perceiv'd he intended to keep me in this Country all the Days of my Life ; which raised some anxious Thoughts in me, but I conceal'd them as well as I could.

Pursuing our Sport one Day, it hapned we started a *Pecary*, which held the *Indians* and their Dogs in play the greatest part of the Day ; till *Lacenta* was almost spent for want of Victuals, and was so troubled at his ill success that he impatiently wish'd for some better way of managing this sort of Game.

I now understood their Language prety well, and finding what troubled him, I took this opportunity to attempt the getting my Liberty to depart, by commending to him our *English* Dogs, and making an offer of bringing him a few of them from *England*, if he would suffer me to go thither for a short time. He demurr'd at this Motion a while ; but at length he swore by his Tooth, laying his Fingers on it, That I should have my Liberty, and for my sake the other four with me ; provided I would promise and swear by my Tooth, That I would return and marry among them ; for he had made me a Promise of his Daughter in Marriage, but

The A.
moves for
leave to
depart.

and 'tis
granted.

she was not then marriageable. I accepted of the Conditions : And he further promised, that at my return he would do for me beyond my Expectation.

*He returns
towards
Lacenta's
House.*

I returned him Thanks, and was the next day dismiss'd under the Convoy of seven lusty Fellows ; and we had four Women to carry our Provisions, and my Cloaths, which were only a Linnen Frock and a pair of Breeches. These I saved to cover my Nakedness, if ever I should come among Christians again; for at this time I went naked as the Salvages, and was painted by their Women ; but I would not suffer them to prick my Skin, to rub the Paint in, as they use to do, but only to lay it on in little Specks.

*and arrives
there.*

Thus we departed from the Neighbourhood of the South Seas, where *Lacenta* was hunting, to his Seat or Palace, where I arrived in about 15 days, to the great Joy of my Consorts; who had staid there during this Hunting Expedition I made with *Lacenta* to the South-East.

After many Salutations on both sides, and some joyful Tears, I told them how I got my Liberty of *Lacenta*, and what I promised at my return : And they were very glad at the hopes of getting away, after so long a stay in a Savage Country.

I stayed here some few Days till I was refreshed, and then with my Companions, marched away for the North-Seas ; having a strong Convoy of armed *Indians* for our Guides.

Wc

We travelled over many very high Mountains ; at last we came to one surpassing the rest in height, to which we were four Days gradually ascending, tho' now and then with some Descent between while. Being on the top, I perceiv'd a strange Giddiness in my Head ; and enquiring both of my Companions, and the *Indians*, they all assured me they were in the like Condition ; which I can only impute to the height of the Monntains, and the clearnes of the Air. I take this part of the Mountains to have been higher than either that which we cross'd with Captain Sharp, or that which Mr. Dampier and the rest of our Party cross'd in their return : For from this Eminence, the tops of the Mountains over which we pass'd before, seem'd very much below us, and sometimes we could not see them for the Clouds between ; but when the Clouds flew over the tops of the Hill, they would break, and then we could discern them, looking as it were thro' so many Loop-holes.

I desired two Men to lie on my Legs, while I laid my Head over that side of the Mountain which was most Perpendicular ; but could see no Ground for the Clouds that were between. The *Indians* carried us over a Ridge so narrow that we were forced to straddle over on our Breeches ; and the *Indians* took the same Care of themselves, handing their Bows, Arrows, and Luggage, from

one

The main
Ridge of
Land.

one to another. As we descended we were all cured of our Giddiness.

When we came to the foot of the Mountain we found a River that ran into the North-Seas, and near the side of it were a few *Indian* Houses, which afforded us indifferent good Entertainment. Here we lay one Night, it being the first House I had seen for six Days; my Lodging by the way, being in a Hammock made fast to two Trees, and my covering a Plantain-Leaf.

*Indians Settle
ment.*

They
come to
the Sea
side.

*Indians in
their
Gowns.*

The In-
dians fall
to Conjur-
ing.

The next Morning we set forward, and in two Days time arrived at the Sea-side, and were met by 40 of the best sort of *Indians* in the Country, who congratulated our coming and welcom'd us to their Houses. They were all in their finest Robes, which are long white Gowns, reaching to their Ancles, with Fringes at the bottom, and in their Hands they had half Pikes. But of these Things, and such other Particulars as I observ'd during my Abode in this Country, I shall say more when I come to describe it.

We presently enquired of these *Indians*, when they expected any Ships? They told us they knew not, but would enquire; and therefore they sent for one of their Conjurers, who immediately went to work to raise the Devil, to enquire of him at what time a Ship would arrive here; for they are very expert and skilful in their sort of Diabolical Conjurations. We were in the House with them, and they first began to work with making a

Partition



avage sculp: | The Indians manner of Bloodletting. Page 28.

RPJCB

Partition with Hammocks, that the *Pawawers*,^{Pawawing.} for so they call these Conjurers, might be by themselves. They continued sometime at their Exercise, and we could hear them make most hideous Yellings and Shrieks ; imitating the Voices of all their kind of Birds and Beasts. With their own Noise, they joyn'd that of several Stones struck together, and of Conch-shells, and of a sorry sort of Drums made of hollow Bamboes, which they beat upon ; making a jarring Noise also with strings fasten'd to the larger Bones of Beasts. And every now and then they would make a dreadful Exclamation, and clattering all of sudden, would as suddenly make a Pause and a profound Silence. But finding that after a considerable Time no Answer was made them, they concluded that 'twas because we were in the House, and so turn'd us out, and went to work again. But still finding no return, after an Hour or more, they made a new search in our Apartment ; and finding some of our Cloaths hanging up in a Basket against the Wall, they threw 'em out of Doors in great disdain. Then they fell once more to their *pawawing* ; and after a little time they came out with their Answ'wr, but all in a Muck-sweat ; so that they first went down to the River and wash'd themselves, and then came and deliver'd the answer made to the *Conjuring*.
The Answer made to the *Conjuring*.

and sometime after that another: That one of us should die soon after; and that going aboard we should lose one of our Guns. All which fell out exactly according to the Prediction.

Two Ships
arriv'd.

For on the 10th Day in the Morning we heard the Guns, first one, and then another, in that manner that was told us; and one of our Guns or Fusees was lost in going aboard the Ships: For we five, and three of the *Indians* went off to the Ships in a *Canoa* but as we cross'd the Bar of the River it overset, where Mr. *Gopson*, one of my Consorts was like to be drowned; and tho' we recover'd him out of the Water, yet lie lost his Gun according to the Prediction. I know not how this happen'd as to his Gun; but ours were all lash'd down to the side of the Canoa: And in the *West-Indians* we never go into a Canoa but a little matter oversets; but we make fast our Guins to the Sides of Seats: And I suppose Mr. *Gopson*, who was a very careful and sensible Man, had lash'd down his also, tho' not fast enough.

They go
off to the
Ships.

Being over-set, and our Canoa turn'd upside down, we got to Shore as well as we could, and dragg'd Mr. *Gopson* with us, though with difficulty. Then we put off again, and kept more along the Shore, and at length stood over to *La Sounds Key*, where the two Ships lay, an *English* Sloop, and a *Spanish* Tartan, which the *English* had taken but two or three Days before. We knew by the

ake of this last that it was a *Spaniſh* Vessel, before we came up with it : But seeing it in Company with an *Engliſh* one, we thought they must be Consorts ; and whether the *Spaniſh* Vessel should prove to be under the *Engliſh* one, or the *Engliſh* under that, we were resolv'd to put it to the venture, and get aboard, being quite tir'd with our stay among the wild *Indians*. The *Indians* were more afraid of its being a Vessel of *Spaniards*, their Enemies as well as ours : For this was another Particular they told us ten Days before, when they were *Pawawing*, that then their Oracle inform'd them that two Vessels would arrive at this time, they understand by their Dæmons Answer, that one of them would be an *Engliſh* one ; but as to the other, he spake so dubiously, that they were much afraid it would be a *Spaniſh* one ; and 'twas not without great difficulty that we now persuaded them to go aboard with us : which was another remarkable Circumstance, since this Vessel was not only a *Spaniſh* one, but actually under the Command of the *Spaniards* at the time of the *Pawawing*, and some Days after, till taken by the *Engliſh*.

We went aboard the *Engliſh* Sloop, and They and the Indians receiv'd a- our *Indian* Friends with us, and were receiv'd board. with a very hearty Welcome. The four *En-
glishmen* with me were presently known and receiv'd by the Ship's Crew ; but I sat a while singing upon my Hams among the *Indians*, after their Fashion, painted as they were, and

and all naked but only about the Waist, and with my Nose-piece (of which more hereafter) hanging over my Mouth. I was willing to try if they knew me in this Disguise ; and 'twas the better part of an Hour before one of the Crew, looking more narrowly upon me, cry'd out, Here's our Doctor ; and immediately they all congratulated my Arrival among them. I did what I could presently to wash off my Paint ; but 'twas near a Month before I could get tolerably rid of it, having had my Skin so long stain'd with it, and the Pigment dry'd on in the Sun : And when it did come off, 'twas usually with the peeling off of Skin and all. As for Mr. Gopson, though we brought him alive to the Ship, yet he did not recover his Fatigues, and his drenching in the Water, but having languish'd aboard about three Days, he died there at L Sound's Key ; and his Death verify'd another part of the Pawaiver's Prediction. Our Indians, having been kindly entertained aboard for about six or seven Days ; and many others of them, who went to and fro with their Wives and Children, and Lacenta among them, visiting us about Fortnight or three Weeks, we at length took leave of them, except two or three of them who would needs go with us to Windyward ; and vve set sail, vwith the Tartane in our Company, first to the more Eastern Isles of the Sambaloes, and then tovwards the Coast of Cartagene.

They set
sail to-
wards Car-
tagene.

But I shall not enter into the Discourse of our Voyage after this, Mr. Dampier, who was in the same Vessel, having done it particularly. It may suffice just to intimate, That I

The A's
Coasting
about the
W. Indies
such time as Capt. Dampier.

was cruising with him up and down the West- India Coast and Island, partly under Capt. Wright, and partly under Capt. Yank^y; till with Mr.

p. 58. I went then away with Capt. Yank^y and with first to the Isle of Ash where the French took us, as he relates occasionally, Chap. 4. p. 68. I. of Ash,

as also their turning us there ashore; our being taken in by Capt. Tristian another French Man; his carrying us with him almost to Petit-Guaves; our Men seizing the Ship when he was gone ashore, carrying it back to the Isle of Ash, and there taking in the rest of our Crew: The taking the French Ship

with Wines, and the other in which Capt. Cook, who was then of our Crew, went afterwards to the South Seas, after having first been at Virginia: So that we arrived in Vir-

ginia with these Prizes about 8 or 9 Months His Arri-
val in
Virginia.

after Mr. Dampier came thither. I set out with him also in that new Expedition to the South Seas under Capt. Cook, though he forgot to mention me in that part of his

P. 68.
He goes
into the S.
Seas with
Mr. Dampier.

Voyages. We went round Terra del Fuego, and so up the South-Sea Coast, along Chili, Peru, and Mexico, as he relates at

large in his 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Chapters, p. 223. There he tells how Capt. Davis, who had succeeded Capt. Cook at his Death, broke off Consortship with Capt. Swan, whom we had met with in the South Seas. That himself being desirous to stand over to the *East-Indies*, went aboard Capt. Swan : But I remain'd aboard the same Ship, now under Capt. Davis, and return'd with him the way I came. Some few particulars that I observ'd in that Return, I shall speak of at the Conclusion of the Book : In the mean while, having given this Summary account of the course of my Travels, from my first parting with Mr. Dampier in the *Isthmus*, till my last leaving him in the *South Seas*, I shall now go on with the particular Description of the *Isthmus of America*, which was the main Thing I intended in publishing these Relations.

and parts
with him
there.

This Relation
is discontinued,
to describe the
Isthmus.

Mr

Mr. W A F E R's Description
of the Isthmus of America.

THE Country I am going to describe is *Isthmus of Darien*, the narrowest part of the *Isthmus of America*, which is most peculiarly call'd the *Isthmus of Darien*; probably, from the great River of that Name, wherewith its Northern River of Coast is bounded to the East: For beyoud ^{Darien.} Extent of this River the Land spreads so to the East the *Isthmus* and North-East, as that on the other Coast does to the South and South-East, that it can no further be called an *Isthmus*. It is most Breadth comprehended between the Latitudes of 8 and 10 N. but its breadth in the narrowest part, is much about one Degree. How far Length it reaches in length Westward under the Name of the *Isthmus of Darien*; whether as far as *Honduras*, or *Nicaragua*, or no further than the River *Chagre*, or the Towns of *Portobello* and *Panama*, I cannot say.

This last is the Boundary of what I mean to describe; and I shall be most particular as to the middle part even of this, as being the Scene of my Abode and Ramble in that Country: Tho' what I shall have occasion to say as to this part of the *Isthmus*, will

be in some Measure applicable to the Country even beyond *Panama*.

Bounds of what is strictly the Isthmus:

Its Situation.

Islands on each side.

Bay of Panama.

Were I to fix particular Limits to this narrowest part of the *American Isthmus*, I would assign for its Western Term, a Line which should run from the Mouth of the River *Chagre*, where it falls into the North Sea, to the nearest part of the South Sea, Westward of *Panama*; including thereby that City, and *Portobel*, with the Rvers of *Cheapo* and *Chagre*. And I should draw a Line from Point *Garachina*, or the South part of the Gulph of St. *Michael*, directly East, to the nearest part of the great River of *Darien*, for the Eastern Boundary, so as to take *Caret Bay* into the *Isthmus*. On the North and South it is sufficiently bounded by each of these vast Oceans: And considering that this is the narrowest Land that disjoins them, and how exceeding great the Compass is that must be fetch'd from one shore to the other by Sea, since it has the North and South *America* for each extreme, 'tis of a very singular Situation, very pleasant and agreeable.

Nor doth either of these Oceans fall in at once upon the Shore, but is intercepted by a great many valuable Islands, that lie scatter'd along each Coast: The *Bastimento's* and others; but especially the long range of the *Samballoe's*, on the North side; and the *Kings* or *Pearl Islands*, *Perica* and others in the Bay of *Panama*, on the South side. This Bay is caus'd by the bending of the *Isthmus*: And for

or the bigness of it, there is not, it may be, more pleasant and advantaegous one any where to be found.

The Land of this Continent is almost every where of an unequal Surface, distinguish'd with Hills and Valleys, of great Variety for heighth, depth and extent. The Valleys are generally water'd with Rivers, brooks, and Perennial Springs, with which the Country very much abounds. They fall some into the North, and others into the South ; and do most of them take their Rise from a Ridge or Chain of higher Hills than the rest, running the length of the Isthmus, and in a manner parallel to the Shore ; which for distinction's-sake, I shall call the *Main Ridge*.

This Ridge is of an unequal Breadth, and trends along bending as the *Isthmus* it self doth. 'Tis in most parts nearest the Edge of the North Sea, seldom above 10 or 15 Miles distant. We had always a fair and clear View of the North Sea from thence, and the various makings of the Shore, together with the adjacent Islands, render'd it a very agreeable Prospect ; but the South Sea I could not see from any part of the Ridge. Not that the distance of it from the South Sea is so great, as that the Eye could not reach so far; especially from such an Eminent, were the Country between a Level or Champian : But though there are here and there Plains and Valleys of a considerable

Hills to the S. of the main Ridge.

Extent and some open Places, yet do they lie intermix'd with considerable Hills; and those too so cloath'd with tall Woods, that they much hinder the Prospect which would otherwise be. Neither on the other side is the main Ridge discern'd from that side, by reason of those Hills that lie between it and the South Sea: upon ascending each of which in our Return from the South Sea, we expected to have been upon the main Ridge, and to have seen the North Sea. And tho' still the further we went that way, the Hills we cross'd seem'd the larger; yet by this means, we were les sensible of the heighth of the main Ridge, than if we had climb'd up to it next way out of a low Country.

N. side all a Forest.

On the North-side of the main Ridge, there are either no Hills at all, or such as are rather gentle Declivities or gradual Subsidings of the Ridge, than Hills distinct from it: And though this side of the Country is every where covered with Woods, and more universally too, for it is all one continued Forest, yet the Eye from that heighth commands the les distant Northern Shore with much ease and pleasure.

Breaks in the main Ridge.

Nor is the main Ridge it self carried on every where with a continued Top; but is rather a Row or Chain of distinct Hills, than one prolonged: And accordingly hath frequent and large Valleys disjoining the several Eminencies that compose its length: And these Valleys,

ys, as they make even the Ridge it self
the more useful and habitable, so are they
ome of them so deep in their Descent, as e-
en to admit a Passage for Rivers. For thus
he River *Chagre*, which rises from some Hills ^{R. Chagre.}
near the South Sea, runs along in an Oblique
North Westerly Course, till it finds it self a
Passage into the North Sea, tho' the Chain
of Hills, if I mistake not, is extended much
farther to the West, even to the Lake of Ni-
aragua.

The Rivers that water this Country are The Ri-
some of them indifferent large; though but vers,
few navigable, as having Bars and Sholes at Brooks and
the Mouths. On the North Sea Coast the Springs of
Rivers are for the most part very small; for the N.
rising generally from the main Ridge, which
ies near that Shore, their Course is very
hort. The River of *Darien* is indeed a ve- R. of *Da-*
ry large one; but the depth at the Entrance *rien.*
s not answerable to the wideness of its
Mouth, though 'tis deep enough further in:
But from thence to *Chagre*, the whole length
of this Coast, they are little better than
Brooks: Nor is the River of *Conception* any River of
other, which comes out over-against *La Conception.*
Sound's Key in the *Sambaloes*. The River of
Chagre is pretty considerable; for it has a R. *Chagre.*
long bending Coast, rising as it does from
the South and East part of the *Isthmus*,
and at such a distance from its Outlet. But
in general, the North Coast is plentifully wa-
tered; yet it is chiefly with Springs and Ri-
vers,

vulets, trickling down from the Neighbouring Hills.

The Soil on this North Coast is various; generally 'tis good Land, rising in Hills; but to the Sea there are here and theré Swamps, yet seldom above half a Mile broad.

The Soil
by Caret
Bay.

Inclusively from *Caret Bay*, which lies in the River of *Darien*, and is the only Harbour in it, to the Promontory near *Golden Island*, the Shore of the *Isthmus* is indifferently fruitful, partly Sandy Bay; but part of it is drowned, swampy, Mangrove Land, where there is no going ashore but up to the middle in Mud. The Shore of this Coast rises in Hills presently; and the main Ridge is about five or six Miles distant. *Caret Bay* hath two or three Rivulets of fresh Water falling into it, as I am informed, for I have not been there. It is a little Bay, and two small Islands lying before it, make it an indifferent good Harbour, and hath clear Anchoring Ground, without any Rocks. These Islands are pretty high Land, cloathed with variety of Trees.

Bay near
the En-
trance of
the River
of Darien.
I. in the
Cod of the
Bay.

To the Westward of the Cape, at the Entrance of the River *Darien*, is another fine sandy Bay. In the Cod of it lies a little, low, swampy Island; about which 'tis Shole water and dirty Ground, not fit for Shipping; and the Shore of the *Isthmus* behind and about it, is swampy Land overgrown with Mangroves; till after three or four Mile the

Land

Land ascends up to the main Ridge. But though the Cod of this Bay be so bad, yet the entrance of it is deep Water, and hard Sandy bottom, excellent for anchoring; and has three Islands lying before it, which make it an extraordinary good Harbour. The Eastermost of these three is *Golden Island*, a *Golden I.* small one, with a fair deep Channel between it and the Main. It is rocky and steep all round to the Sea, (and thereby naturally fortified) except only the Landing-place, which is a small sandy Bay on the South-side, towards the Harbour, from whence it gently rises. It is moderately high, and cover'd with small Trees or Shrubs. The Land of the *Isthmus* opposite to it, to the South East, is excellent fruitful Land, of a black Mold, with Sand intermix'd; and is pretty level for four or five Mile, till you come to the foot of the Hills. At this place we landed at our going into the South Seas with Captain Sharp. I have been ashore at this *Golden Island*, and was lying in the Harbour near it for about a Fortnight together before I went into the *South Seas*. Near the Eastern Point of the Bay, which is not above three or four Furlongs distant from *Golden Island*, there is a Rivulet of very good Water.

West of *Golden Island* lies the biggest of the three that face the Bay; it is, as a large low swampy Island, so beset with Mangroves, that it is difficult to go ashore; nor did any

Good Har-
bour.

of

of us care to attempt it, having no business in such bad Ground. It lies very near a Point of the *Isthmus*, which is such a sort of Ground too; for a Mile or two farther Westward; and such also is the Ground on the other side, quite into the Cod of the Bay. This Island is scarce parted from the *Isthmus* but at High-water; and even then Ships cannot pass between.

*Island of
Pines,*

The *Island of Pines* is a small Island to the North of the other two, making a kind of Triangle with them. It rises in two Hills, and is a very remarkable Land off at Sea. It is cover'd all over with good tall Trees, fit for any use; and has a fine Rivulet of fresh Water. The North of it is rocky, as is the opposite Shore of the *Isthmus*. On the South you go ashore on the Island at a curious Sand-bay, inclosed between two Points like a Half-moon; and there is very good riding. You may sail quite round the *Island of Pines*; but to go to *Golden Island Harbour*, you must enter by the East-end of *Golden Islands*, between that and the Main; for there is no passing between it and the great low Island.

*The Shore
to Point
Sanballas.* From these Islands, and the low swampy Point opposite to them, the Shore runs North Westerly to Point *Sanballas*; and for the first three Leagues 'tis guarded with a Riff of Rocks, some above, and some under Water, where a Boat cannot go ashore: The Rocks lie scatter'd unequally in breadth, for

or a Mile in some places, in others two from the Shore. At the North West end of these Rocks, is a fine little Sandy Bay, with good anchoring and going ashore, as is reported by several Privateers : And the end of the Rocks on the one side, and some of the *Sambaloes* Islands, (the Range of which begins from hence) on the other side, guard it from the Sea, and make it a very good Harbour. This, as well as the rest, is much frequented by Privateers ; and is by those of our Country call'd, *Tickle me quickly* Harbour.

All along from hence to Point *Samballas*, *Sambaloes* Isles. lie the *Sambaloes* Islands, a great multitude of them scattering in a row, and collaterally too, at very unequal distances, some of one, some two, or two Mile and a half, from the Shore, and from one another ; which, with the adjacent Shore, its Hills and perpetual Woods, make a lovely Landschape off at Sea. There are a great many more of these Islands than could well be represented in the Map ; some of them also being very small. They seem to lie parcell'd out in Clusters, as it were ; between which, generally, there are Navigable Channels, by which you may enter within them ; and the Sea between the whole Range and the *Isthmus* is navigable from end to end, and affords every where good anchoring, in hard sandy Ground, and good Landing on the Islands and Main. In this

this long Channel, on the inside of some or other of those little Keys or Islands, be the Winds how they will, you never fail of a good Place for any number of Ships to ride at; so that this was the greatest Rendezvous of the Privateers on this Coast; but chiefly *La Sound's Key*, or *Springer's Key*, especially, if they stay'd any time here; as well because these two Islands afford a good Shelter for Careening, as because they yield Wells of fresh Water upon digging, which few of the rest do. The *Sambaloe's* are generally low, flat, sandy Islands, cover'd with variety of Trees; [especially with Mammees, Sapadilloes, and Manchineel, &c. beside the Shell-fish, and other Refreshments they afford the Privateers.] The outermost Keys towards the main Sea, are Rocky on that side (and are called the *Riffe Keys*); their opposite sides are Sandy, as the innermost Keys or Islands are. And there is a Ridge also of Rocks lying off at Sea on the out-side, which appear above Water at some half a Mile distance, and extend in length as far as *La Sound's Key*, if not farther, and even the Sea 'between, and the Shore of the *Sambaloes* it self on that side, is all rocky.

*Channel
of the
Sambaloe's*

The long Channel between the *Sambaloes* and the *Isthmus* is of two, three and four Miles breadth; and the Shore of the *Isthmus* is partly Sandy Bays, and partly Mangrove Land, quite to Point *Sanballas*. The Mountains are much at the same distance of

*La Sound's
Key.
Springer's
Key.*

*Trees in
the Sam-
baloe's.*

6 or 7 Mile from the Shore ; but about the River of *Conception*, which comes out about ^{R. of Con-}
^{ception and} Mile or two to the Eastward of *La Sounds* ^{adjacent} Coast. Key, the main Ridge is somewhat further
distant. Many little Brooks fall into the Sea
on either side of that River, and the Out-
lets are some of them in the Sandy Bay,
and some of them among the Mangrove
Land ; the Swamps of which Mangrove are
(on this Coast) made by the Salt Water,
so that the Brooks which come out there are
brackish ; but those in the Sandy Bay yield
very sweet Water. None of these Out-
lets, not the River of *Conception* it self, are
deep enough to admit of any Vessel but
Canoas, the Rivers on this part of the Coast
being numerous but shallow ; but the fine
Riding in the Channel makes any other
Harbour needless. I have been up and down ^{Good}
most parts of it, and upon many of the
Islands, and there the going ashore is always
easie. But a Sea-wind makes a great Sea
sometimes fall in upon the *Isthmus*, especial-
ly where a Channel opens between the
Islands ; so that I have been overset in a
Canoa going ashore in one River, and in
putting off to Sea from another. The
Ground hereabouts is an excellent Soil with-
in Land, rising up gently to the main
Ridge, and is a continued Forest of stately
Timber-Trees.

Point *Sanballa* is a Rocky Point, pretty ^{Point San-}
^{balla.} long and low, and is also so guarded with
Rocks

Mr. W A F E R's Description

Rocks for a Mile off at Sea, that it is dangerous coming near it. From hence the Shore runs West, and a little Northerly, quite to *Portobel*. About three Leagues Westward from this Point lies Port *Scrivan*. The Coast between them is all Rocky, and the Country within Land all Woody, as in other Parts.

Port *Scrivan*.

Port Scrivan is a good Harbour, where you are got into it ; but the Entrance of it, which is scarce a Furlong over, is so beset with Rocks on each side, but especially to the East, that it is very dangerous going in : Nor doth there seem to be a depth of Water sufficient to admit Vessels of any Bulk, there being in most places but eight or nine Foot Water. The Inside of the Harbour goes pretty deep within the Land ; and as there is good Riding, in a Sandy bottom, especially at the Cod of it, which is also fruitful Land, and has good fresh Water, so there is good Landing too on the East and South, where the Country is low for two or three Miles, and very firm Land ; but the West-side is a Swamp of Red Man-groves.

Red Man-groves.

It was here at this Swamp, as bad a Passage as it is, that Capt. *Coxon*, *La Sound*, and the Privateers landed in the Year, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$. when they went to take *Portobel*. They had by this means a very tedious and wearisome March ; but they chose to land at this distance from the Town, rather than at the *Bastimento's* or any nearer Place,

that

that they might avoid being discover'd by the Scouts which the *Spaniards* always keep in their Neighbourhood, and so might surprise them. And they did, indeed, by this means avoid being discern'd, till they came within an Hours march of the Town ; tho' they travelled along the Country for five or six days. The *Spaniards* make no use of this Port *Scrivan* ; and unless a Privateer, or a rambling Sloop put in here by chance, no Vessel visits it in many Years.

From Port *Scrivan* to the Place where stood formerly the City of *Nombre de Dios*, is further Westward about seven or eight Leagues. The Land between is very uneven, with small Hills steep against the Sea ; the Valleys between them water'd with sorry little Rivers. The Soil of the Hills is Rocky, producing but small shrubby Trees ; the Valleys are some of good Land, some of Swamps and Mangroves. The main Ridge here seems to lie at a good distance from the Sea ; for it was not discernible in this March of the Privateers along the Shore to *Portobel*. The Place where *Nomb-* *Nombre de* *bre de Dios* stood is the bottom of a Bay, close by the Sea, all over-grown with a sort of Wild-Canes, like those us'd by our Anglers in *England*. There is no Sign of a Town remaining, it is all so over-run with these Canes. The Situation of it seems to have been but very indifferent, the Bay before it lying open to the Sea, and afford-
Dios.
ing

ing little Shelter for Shipping ; which I have heard was one Reason why the *Spaniards* forsook it : And another, probably, was the Unhealthiness of the Country it self, it being such low swampy Land, and very sickly ; yet there is a Rivulet of very sweet Waters which runs close by the East-side of the Town. The Mouth of the Harbour is very wide ; and tho' I have heard that there lie before it two or three little Keys, or Rocks, yet they afforded no great Security to it. So that the *Spaniards* were certainly much in the right, for quitting this Place to settle at *Portobel* ; which tho' it be also an unhealthy Place, yet has it the advantage of a very good and defensible Harbour.

I. *Bastimento's.*

About a Mile or two to the Westward of these small Islands, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, and about half a Mile or more from the Shore, lie a fevv Islands called the *Bastimento's*, for the most part pretty high, and one peeked, and all cloath'd vvith Woods. On one of them, (part of vvwhich also vvas a Sandy Bay, and a good Riding and Landing-place) there is a Spring of very good Water. I was a shore at this Island, and up and down among the rest of them ; and all of them together make a very good Harbour between them and the *Isthmus*. The Bottom affords good Anchoring ; and there is good coming in with the Sea-wind between the Eastermost Island and the next to it, and going out with

the

the Land-wind the same way, this being the chief Passage. Further West, before you come to *Portobel*, lie two small Islands, flat, ^{Two other} and without Wood or Water. They are ^{iles.} pretty close together; and one of them I have been ashore upon. The Soil is sandy, and they are environ'd with Rocks towards the Sea; and they lie so near the *Isthmus* that there is but a very narrow Channel between, not fit for Ships to come into.

The shore of the *Isthmus* hereabouts consists mostly of sandy Bays, after you are past a Ridge of Rocks that run out from the Bay of *Nombre de Dios*, pointing toward the *Bastimento's*: Beyond the *Bastimento's* to *Portobel*, the Coast is generally ^{The} Neigh-
Rocky. Within Land the Country is full ^{Shore of} _{the Isth-} bouri^{ng} of high and steep Hills, very good Land; ^{most} Woody, unless where clear'd for Plantations by *Spanish Indians*, tributary to *Por-* ^{Spanish} _{Indians} *tobel*, whither they go to Church. And these are the first Settlements on this Coast under the *Spanish Government*, and lie scattering in lone Houses or little Villages, from hence to *Portobel* and beyond; with some Look-outs or Watches kept towards the Sea, for the Safety of the Town. In all the rest of the North-side of the *Isthmus*, which I have described hitherto, the *Spaniards* had neither Command over the *Indians*, nor Commerce with them while I was there, though there are *Indians* inhabiting all along the Continent; yet one has told me since,

that the *Spaniards* have won them over to them.

Portobel.

The Harbour.

Portobel is a very fair, large and commodious Harbour, affording good Anchoring and good shelter for Ships, having a narrow Mouth, and spreading wider within. The Galleons from *Spain* find good Riding here during the time of their Businels at *Portobel*; for from hence they take in such of the Treasures of *Peru* as are brought thither over Land from *Panama*. The En-

The Forts.

trance of this Harbour is secur'd by a Fort upon the left Hand going in; it is a very strong one; and the Passage is made more secure by a Block-House on the other side, opposite to it. At the bottom of the Harbour lies the Town, bending along the Shore like a Half-moon: In the middle of which upon the Sea, is another small low Fort, environ'd with Houses except only to the Sea: And at the West end of the Town, about a Furlong from the Shore, upon a gentle Rising, lies another Fort, pretty large and very strong, yet over-look'd by a Neighbouring Hill further up the Country, which Sir *Henry Morgan* made use of to take the Fort. In all these Forts there may be about 2 or 300 *Spanish* Soldiers in Garrison. The Town is long and narrow, having two principal Streets besides those that go a-cross; with a small Parade about the middle of it, surrounded with pretty fair Houses. The other Houses also and Chur-

The
Town.

ches

ches are pretty handsome, after the Spanish make. The Town lies open to the Country without either Wall or Works ; and at the East-side of it, where the Road to *Panama* goes out (because of Hills that lie to the Southward of the Town, and obstruct the direct Passage) there lies a long Stable running North and South from the Town to which it joins. This is the King's Stable ^{The K's} for the Mules that are employed in the Road betwixt this and *Panama*. The Governours House is close by the great Fort, on the same Rising, at the West of the Town. Between the Parade in the middle of the Town, and the Governours House, is a little Creek or Brook, with a Bridge over it ; and at the East-end, by the Stable, is a small Rivulet ^{Rivulet} of fresh Water. I have already said that it is an unhealthy Place. The East-side is low and swampy : and the Sea at low Water leaves the Shore within the Harbour bare, a great way from the Houses ; which having a black filthy Mud, it stinks very much, and breeds noisome Vapours, through the Heat of the Climate. From the South and the East-sides the Country rises gently in Hills, which are partly Woodland and partly Savannah ; but there is no great Store either of Fruit-trees or Plantations near the Town. This account I have had from several Privateers just as they return'd from *Portobel* ; but I have not been there my self.

*Road to
Panama.*

Stable.

*The Go-
vernours
House.*

The Coast henc^e to R. Chagre. The Country beyond this West-ward, to the Mouth of the River *Chagre*, I have seen off at Sea : But not having been ashore there, I can give no other Account of it, but only that it is partly Hilly, and near the Sea very much Swampy ; and I have heard by several that there is no Communication between *Portobel* and the Mouth of that River.

Bocca Toro and *Bocca Drago*. I have been yet further Westward on this Coast, before I went over the *Isthmus* with Capt. Sharp, ranging up and down and carreening at *Bocca Toro* and *Bocca Drago* ; but this is without the Verge of those Bounds I have set my self.

The S. Sea Coast of the Isthm^s. Having thus Survey'd the North-Coast of the *Isthmus*, I shall take a light View of the South also : But I shall the less need to be particular in it, because Mr. Dampier hath in some measure describ'd this part of it in his *Voyage round the World*.

Point Garachina. To begin therefore from Point *Garachina* which makes the West-side of the Mouth of the River of *Sambo*, this Point is pretty high fast Land ; but within towards the River it is low, drowned Mangrove, and so are all the Points of Land to Cape Saint *Lorenzo*.

Cape St. Lorenzo. R. Sambo. The River of *Sambo* I have not seen ; but it is said to be a pretty large River. Its Mouth opens to the North ; and from thence the Coast bears North-East to the Gulph of St. Michael. This Gulph is made by the Outlets of several Rivers, the most noted

Gulph of S. Michael.

of which are the River of *Santa Maria*, and the River of *Congo*; tho' there are others of considerable bigness. Of these Rivers, to the Southward of *Santa Maria*, one is called the *Gold River*, affording Gold Dust ^{Gold R.} in great Plenty: For hither the *Spaniards* of *Panama* and *Santa Maria* Town bring up their Slaves to gather up the Gold Dust.

The next to the *Gold River* is that of *Santa Maria*, so called from the Town of ^{R. Santa Maria.} that Name seated on the South-side of it, at a good distance from the Sea. It was along this River we came, when we first entred the South Seas with Capt. *Sharp*, standing over it, from the Bay by *Golden Island*, where we landed. We then took the Town of *Santa Maria* in our way; ^{Santa Maria Town.} which was garrison'd with about 200 *Spanish* Soldiers, but was not very strong, having no Walls; and the Fort it self was secur'd with Stockadoes only, or Palisadoes. This is but a new Town, being built by the *Spaniards* of *Panama*, partly for a Garison and Magazine of Provision, and partly for Quarters of Refreshment, and a retiring Place for their Work-men in the *Gold River*. The Country all about here is Woody and Low, and very unhealthy; the Rivers being ^{The Country about.} so Oazy, that the stinking Mud Infects the Air: But the little Village of *Seuchadera*, ^{Seuchader V.} lies on the Right-side of the River of *Santa Maria*, near the Mouth of it, is seated on fast rising Ground, open to the Gulph of

St. Michael, and admitting fresh Breezes from the Sea ; so that this is pretty Healthy and serves as a place of Refreshment for the Mines ; and has a fine Rivulet of very sweet Water ; whereas those Rivers are brackish for a considerable way up the Country.

P. Congo,

Gulph of
St. Mi-
chael.

The Land
to the N.
of the
Gulph.

Between *Scuchadero* and Cape *St. Lorenzo*, which makes the North-side of the Gulph of St. Michael, the River of *Congo* falls into the Gulph ; which River is made up of many Rivulets, that fall from the Neighbouring Hills, and join into one Stream. The Mouth of it is Muddy, and bare for a great way at low Water, unless just in the depth of the Channel ; and it affords little Entertainment for Shipping. But further in, the River is deep enough ; so that Ships coming in at high Water might find it a very good Harbour, if they had any business here. The Gulph it self hath several Islands in it ; and up and down in and about them, there is in many places very good Riding ; for the most part in Oazy Ground. The Islands also, especially those towards the Mouth, make a good Shelter ; and the Gulph hath room enough for a Multitude of Ships. The Sides are every where surrounded with Mangroves, growing in wet swampy Land.

North of this Gulph is a small Creek, where we landed at our Return out of the Seas ; and the Land between these is partly such

such Mangrove Land as the other, and partly Sandy Bays. From thence the Land runs further on North, but gently bending to the West : And this Coast also is much such a mixture of Mangrove Land and Sandy Bay quite to the River *Cheapo*; and in many Places there are Sholes, for a Mile, or half a Mile off at Sea. In several parts of this Coast, at about five or six Miles distance from the Shore there are small Hills ; and the whole Country is covered with Woods. I know but one River worth observing between *Congo* and *Cheapo*: Yet there are many Creeks and Outlets ; but no fresh Water, that I know of, in any part of this Coast, in the dry Season ; for the Stagnancies and Declivities of the Ground, and the very droppings of the Trees, in the wet Season, afford Water enough.

Cheapo is a considerable River, but has no good entring into it for Sholes. Its Course is long, rising near the North Sea, and pretty far from towards the East. About this River the Country something changes its Face, being Savannah on the West-side ; though the East-side is Wood-land, as the other. *Cheapo* Town stands on the West-side, at some distance from the Sea ; but is small, and of no great Consequence. Its chief Support is from the Pasturage of black Cattle in the Savannahs.

These Savannahs are not level, but consist of small Hills and Valleys, with fine Spots

*R. Chagre.**Venta de
Cruzes.**Carriage
to Portobello.**3 Rivers.**Old Panama.**R. of Old
Panama.
Honduras.*

Spots of Woods intermix'd ; and from some of these Hills not far from *Cheapo*, the River of *Chagre*, which runs into the North Sea, takes its rise. It runs West for a while ; and on the South-side of it, at no great distance from *Panama*, is *Venta de Cruzes*, a small Village of Inns and Store-houses ; whither Merchandises that are to be sent down the River *Chagre* are carried from *Panama* by Mules, and there embark'd in Canoa's or Pereagoe's ; but the Plate is carried all the way by Land on Mules to *Portobello*. The Country here also is Savannah and Woodland intermix'd ; with thick short Hills, especially towards *Panama*.

Between the River of *Cheapo* and *Panama*, further West, are three Rivers, of no great Consequence, lying open to the Sea. The Land between is low even Land, most of it dry, and cover'd here and there by the Sea, with short Bushes. Near the most Westerly of these Old *Panama* was seated, once a large City ; but nothing now remains of it besides Rubbish, and a few Houses of poor people. The Spaniards were weary of it, having no good Port or Landing-place ; and had a design to have left it, before it was burnt by Sir *Henry Morgan*. But then they no longer deliberated about the Matter ; but instead of rebuilding it, rais'd another Town to the Westward, which is the present City of *Panama*. The River of Old *Panama* runs between them ; but rather nearer the

new

new Town than the Old ; and into this River small Barks may enter.

The chief advantage which New *Panama*^{New Pa-nama.} hath above the Old, is an excellent Road for small Ships, as good as a Harbour ; for which The Harbour is beholden to the Shelter of the neighbouring Isles of *Perica*, which lie before it, three *Isles of Pe-rica.*

There is very good anchoring between, at a good distance from the Town ; but between the Road and the Town is a Shole or Spit of *Shole.*

Land ; so that Ships cannot come near the Town, but lie nearest to *Perica* ; but by this means the Town has them less under command. *Panama* stands on a level Ground, and is surrounded with a high Wall, especially towards the Sea. It hath no Fort besides the Town-Walls ; upon which the Sea, which washes it every Tide, beats so strongly, sometimes, as to throw down a part of them.

It makes a very beautiful Prospect off at Sea, *Fine Pro-spect of Panama.* the Churches and chief Houses appearing above the rest. The Building appears white ; especially the Walls, which are of Stone ; and the Covering of the Houses red, for probably they are Pan-tile, which is much used

by the *Spaniards* all over the *West-Indies*.

The Town is surrounded with Savannahs, gentle flat Hills, and Copses of Wood, which add much to the Beauty of the Prospect ; and among these are scattered here and there some *Estantions* or Farm-houses for the managing their Cattel, which are Beeves, Horses and

The great
refore to
Panama.

Its Juris-
diction.

Bad Air.

Rio Grande

and Mules. This Town is the great Rendezvous of this part of the South-sea Coast ; being the Receptacle of the Treasures from *Lima*, and other Sea-ports of *Peru* ; trading also towards *Mexico*, though very little beyond the Gulph of *Nicaragua*. The King of *Spain* hath a President here, who acts in Concert with his Council ; and the Governour of *Portobel* is under him. His Jurisdiction comprehends *Nata*, *Ravelia*, *Leon*, *Realeja*, &c. till he meets with the Government of *Guatimala* ; and Eastward he commands over as much of the *Isthmus*, on both Seas, as is under the *Spaniards*. The place is very sickly, though it lies in a Country good enough ; but possibly 'tis only so to those who come hither from the dry pure Air of *Lima* and *Truxillio* : and other parts of *Peru* ; who grow indispos'd presently, and are forc'd to cut off their Hair. Yet is it very healthy in comparison of *Portobel*.

About a League to the West of *Panama* is another River, which is pretty large, and is called by some *Rio Grande*. It is shole at the entrance, and runs very swift ; and so is not fit for Shipping. On the West-banks of it are *Estantions* and Plantations of Sugar ; but the Shore from hence beginning to trend away to the Southward again, I shall here fix my Western Boundary to the South-sea Coast of the *Isthmus*, and go no further in the Description of it,

The

The Shore between Point *Garachina* and
is River, and so on further to *Punta Ma-*
circular Bay, makes a very regular, and more than Se-
circular Bay, called by the Name of the Bay
of *Panama*. In this are several as fine Islands, ^{Bay of} *Panama*,
are any where to be found, the *Kings* or
pearl Islands, *Pacheque*, *Chepelio*, *Perica*, &c.
ith great variety of good Riding for Ships:
f all which Mr. *Dampier* hath given a par-
cular Account in the 7th Chapter of his
Voyage round the World; so that I shall for-
ear to say any thing more of them. 'Tis a
ery noble delightful Bay; and as it affords
ood anchoring and shelter, so the Islands al-
o yield plenty of Wood, Water, Fruits,
owls, and Hogs, for the accommodation of
hipping.

The Soil of the Inland part of the Coun-^{The Soil}
try is generally very good, for the most part
f a black fruitful Mould. From the Gulph
f St. *Michael*, to the Ridge of Hills ly-
ng off *Caret Bay*, it is a Vale Country,
well water'd with the Rivers that fall in-
to that Gulph: But near the Gulph 'tis ve-
ry swampy and broken, so as that it is
carce possible to travel along the Shore
hereabouts. Westward of the River of *Con-*
o, the Country grows more Hilly and Dry,
with pleasant and rich Vales intermix'd, till
you are past the River *Cheapo*; and thus far
the whole Country is all, as it were, one
continued Wood. The Savannah Country
commences here, dry and grassy; with small
Hills

Hills and Woods intermix'd : And the Hills are every where fertile to the top (though more fruitful nearer the bottom) and even the tops of the main Ridge are cover'd with very flourishing Trees. Yet the Hills from which the Gold Rivers fall, near *Santa Maria*, are more barren towards the top, and bear short Shrubs scatter'd here and there. The Soil seems capable of any Productions proper to the Climate : I believe we have nothing that grows in *Jamaica* but what would thrive here also ; and grow very luxuriantly, considering the exceeding richness of the Soil.

The
Woods.

The Woods of this Country are not the same on the tops or sides of the Hills in the Inland Country, as they are near the Sea. For in the drier and more rising Inland Country, the Woods are rather a large Forest of Timber-trees, or a delightful Grove of Trees of several kinds, very large and tall, with little or no Underwood : And the Trees are placed at such a distance from each other, as that a Horse might gallop among them for a great way, and decline them with ease. The tops of these Trees are generally very large and spreading ; and, I presume, 'tis the shade and dropping of these which hinders any thing else from growing in the rich Ground among them : For in the open Savannahs, or where the Ground is clear'd by Industry for Plantations, there grow smaller Vegetables in greater abundance. But on

the

of the Isthmus of America.

61

the Sea-Coast, where the Soil is often swam-
p'd Land, especially near the Mouths
of Rivers, the Trees are not tall but shrub-
y, as Mangroves, Brambles, Bamboes, &c.
not growing in the manner of Groves or Ar-
bours, scattering at convenient distances; but
in a continued Thicket, so close set, that
is a very difficult matter to work ones way
through these Morasses.

The Weather is much the same here as in ^{The Weather.} other places of the Torrid Zone in this La-
titude, but inclining rather to the wet Ex-^{Season of} Rainy, ^{A-the Rains,}
reme. The Season of Rains begins in April or May; and during the Months of June, July and August, the Rains are very violent. It is very hot also about this time, where-ever the Sun breaks out of a Cloud: For the Air is then very sultry, because then usually there are no Breezes to fan and cool it, but it is all glowing hot. About September the Rains begin to abate: But 'tis November or December, and, it may be, part of January e're they are quite gone: So that 'tis a very wet Country, and has Rains for Two Thirds, if not Three Quarters of a Year. Their first coming is after the manner of our sudden April Showers, or hasty Thunder Showers, one in a Day at first. After this, Two or Three in a Day; at length a Shower almost every Hour; and frequently accompanied with violent Thunder and Lightning: During which time, the Air has ^{Thunder and Lightning.} of

often a faint sulphureous smell, where per-
up among the Woods.

After this variable Weather, for about
four or six Weeks, there will be settled con-
tinued Rains of several Days and Nights
without Thunder and Lightning, but ex-
ceeding vehement, considering the length
of them. Yet at certain Intervals between
these, even in the wettest of the Season
there will be several fair Days intermix'd
with only Tornado's or Thunder-Showers
and that sometimes for a Week together.
These Thunder-Showers cause usually a sen-
sible Wind, by the Clouds pressing the At-
mosphere, which is very refreshing, and
moderates the Heat: But then this Wind
shaking the Trees of this continued Forest
their dropping is as troublesome as the Rain
it self. When the Shower is over, you
shall hear a great way together the Croaking
of Frogs and Toads, the humming of Mos-
quito's or Gnats, and the hissing or shriek-
ings of Snakes and other Insects, loud and
unpleasant; some like the quacking of Ducks.
Mosquito's. The Mosquito's chiefly infest the low swampy
or Mangrove Lands, near the Rivers or Seas.
But however, this Country is not so pester'd
with that uneasie Vermin, as many other of
the warm Countries are. When the Rains
fall among the Woods, they make a hollow
or ratling sound; But the Floods caus'd by
them often bear down the Trees; as I ob-
serv'd

erv'd in relating my Passage over Land.
These will often Barricado and Dam up the
River, till 'tis clear'd by another Flood
that shall set the Trees all afloat again. Some-
times also the Floods run over a broad Plain;
and for the time, make it all like one great
Lake. The coolest time here is about our
Christmas, when the fair Weather is coming

Of the Trees, Fruits, &c. in the
Isthmus of America.

Trees, &c.

As this Country is very Woody, so it contains great variety of Trees, several Kinds unknown to us in Europe, well Fruit-Trees as others.

Cotton-
Trees.

The *Cotton Tree* is the largest of any, and grows in great plenty in most parts of the *Isthmus*; but I do not remember that I have seen it in the *Samballoes*, or any other of the adjacent *Islands*. It bears a Cod about as big as a Nutmeg, full of short Wool Down, which when ripe bursts out of the Cod, and is blown about by the Wind, and is of little use. The chief Advantage there is made of these Trees, is by forming them into Canoas or Periago's; which last differ from the other as Lighters and small Barges do from Wherries. The *Indians* burn the Trees hollow; but the *Spaniards* hew a chizzel them; and the Wood is very soft and easy to work upon, being softer than Willow.

Cedar.

The *Cedars* of this Country are valuable for their heighth and largeness; there are very stately ones on the Continent, but I remem-

remember not any in the Islands. They grow towards each of the *Sea Coasts*, but specially towards the North. The Wood very red, of a curious fine Grain, and very fragrant. But these are put to no better use than the *Cotton Trees*, serving only to make Canoas and Periago's : And their bigness you may judge of by this, that if the *Indians* want to cut one for a Canoa, they will not trouble themselves about any Furlong off, tho' never so fine ; having enough usually to fell by the side of the River into which they intend to Launch

There are on the Continent several Trees Maccaw-tree. of the *Palm-kind*, of which sort we may reckon the *Maccaw-tree*. It grows in great plenty in swampy or moist Grounds ; and I remember not that I saw them any where but on the South-side of the *Isthmus*, which is mostly of such a Soil. It is not very tall, the Body rising straight up to about ten foot or more, surrounded with protuberant Rings at certain distances, and those thick-set with long Prickles. The middle of the Tree is a Pith like Elder, taking up above half the Diameter of the Body. The Body is naked without Branches till towards the top ; but there it puts out Leaves or Branches twelve or fourteen foot long, and a Foot and an half wide, lessening gradually towards the extremity.

The Rib or Seam of this Leaf is beset all along with Prickles, on the out-side ; and the Leaf it self is jagged about the Edges and as thick as ones Hand, at the broader end of it. At the top of the Tree, and amidst the Roots of these Leaves grows the Fruit, a sort of Berries sprouting up in Clusters, each about the size of a small Pear, but many score of them togerher. They incline to an Oval Figure, and are of a yellow or reddish colour when ripe. There is a Stone in the middle, and the out-side is stringy, and slimy when ripe ; of a tart Taste, harsh in the Mouth, yet not unpleasant : And the way of eating the Fruit is to bite the Fleshy part from the Stone, and having chew'd it, to spit out the remaining stringy Substance. The *Indians* frequently cut down the Tree only to get the Berries ; but such of them as are more low and slender, you may bend down to your hand. The Wood of the Tree is very hard, black, and ponderous, and is of great use. It splits very easily ; and the *Indians* make of it many Conveniences for their Building and other Occasions, splitting the Trees into small Planks or Rafters which they use about their Houses. The Men make Arrow-heads of this Wood ; the Women Needle-Shuttles to weave their Cotton, &c.

Upon

Upon the *Main* also grows the *Bibby* Bibby-tree. tree, so called from a Liquor which distills from it, and which our *English* call *Bibby*. The Tree hath a streight slender Body no thicker than ones Thigh, but grows to great heighth, sixty or seventy Foot. The body is naked of Leaves or Branches, but prickly. The Branches put out at the top, and among them grow the Berries abundantly, like a Garland round about the Root of each of the Branches. The Tree hath all along the inside of it a narrow Pith; the Wood is very hard, and black as Ink. The *Indians* do not cut but burn down the Tree to get at the Berries. These are of a whitish Colour, and about the size of a Nutmeg. They are very Oily Nut-Oil. and the *Indians* beat them in hollow Mortars or Troughs, then boil and strain them; and as the Liquor cools, they skim off a clear Oil from the top. This Oil is extraordinary bitter: The *Indians* use it for anointing themselves, and to mix with the Colours wherewith they paint themselves. When the Tree is young they tap it, and put a Leaf into the Bore; from whence the *Bibby* trickles down in great The Bibby. quantity. It is a wheyish Liquor, of a pleasant tart Taste; and they drink it after it hath been kept a Day or two.

Coco.

There are *Coco*-trees in the Islands, but none on the *Isthmus* that I remember; and *Cacao*-trees on either.

*Anony-
mous.*

On the *Main* grows a Tree that bears a Fruit like a Cherry; but full of Stones, and never soft.

Plantains.

On the *Main* also are *Plantains* in great abundance, which have a Body consisting of several Leaves or Coats, that grow one from under another, spiring upwards into an oblong Fruit at the top; the Coats or Leaves, which are very long and large, spreading from the Body, and making a Plume all round. None of them grow wild, unless when some are brought down the Rivers in the Season of the Rains, and being left a ground, sow themselves. The *Indians* set them in Rows or Walks, without under-wood; and they make very delightful Groves. They cut them down to get at the Fruit; and the Bodies being green and sappy, they are cut down with one Stroke of an Axe.

Bonano's

The *Bonano's* also grow on the *Isthmus* very plentifully. They are a sort of *Plantains*. The Fruit is short and thick, sweet and mealy. This eats best raw, and the Plantain boil'd.

Mammee.

On the *Islands* there are a great many *Mammee*-trees, which grow with a clear, streight Body, to sixty Foot high, or upwards. The Fruit is very wholesome and de-

delicious; shap'd somewhat like a Pound-pie, but much larger, with a small Stone or two in the middle.

The *Mammee Sappota* differs something from the other, and is a smaller and firmer Fruit, of a fine beautiful Colour when ripe. It is very scarce on the Islands; and neither of these grow on the *Continent*.

So neither are *Sapadillo's* found growing on the *Isthmus*, though there is great plenty of them in the *Islands*. The Tree is not so high as those last; it grows without Branches to the top, where it spreads out in Limbs like an Oak. The Fruit is very pleasant to the Taste. It is small as a *Beramasco* Pear, and is coated like a Russet-Pippin.

On the *Isthmus* grows that delicious *Pine-Apple*, in *Apple*. It shap'd not much unlike an Artichoke, and is big as a Man's Head. It grows like a Crown on the top of a Stalk about as big as ones Arm, and a Foot and a half high. The Fruit is ordinarily about six Pound weight; and is inclos'd with short prickly Leaves like an Artichoke. They do not strip but pare off these Leaves to get at the Fruit; which hath no Stone or Kernel in it. 'Tis very juicy; and some fancy it to resemble the Taste of all the most delicious Fruits one can imagine mix'd together. It ripens at all times of the Year,

Mr. W A F E R's Description

and is rais'd from new Plants. The Leaves of the Plant are broad, about a Foot long, and grow from the Root.

*Prickle-
Pear.*

*Popes
Heads.*

*Sugar-
Canes.*

*Manchi-
neel.*

On the *Main* also grows the *Prickle-pears*, which is a thick-leav'd Plant about four Foot high, full of Prickles all over. That which they call the Pear grows at the extremity of the Leaf. Its a good Fruit, much eaten by the *Indians* and others.

There are *Popes Heads*, as we call them, on the *Main*. They are a Plant or Shrub growing like a Mole-hill, and full of Spurs a Span long, sharp thick and hard, with a black Point. They make a very good Fence, galling the Feet and Legs of any who come among them.

They have *Sugar-Canes* on the *Isthmus*; but the *Indians* make no other use of them, than to chew them and suck out the Juice.

There is on the *Islands*, a Tree which is called *Manchineel*, and its Fruit the *Manchineel Apple*. 'Tis in Smell and Colour like a lovely pleasant Apple, small and fragrant, but of a poisonous Nature, for if any eat of any living Creature that has happen'd to feed on that Fruit, they are poison'd thereby, tho' perhaps not mortally. The Trees grow in green Spots; they are low, with a large Body, spreading out and full of Leaves. I have heard that the Wood hath been us'd in fine car-

ved or inlaid Works ; for it is delicately grain'd. But there is danger in cutting it, the very Sap being so poisonous, as to blister the part which any of the Chips strike upon as they fly off. A French-man of our Company lying under one of these Trees, in one of the *Samballoes*, to refresh himself, the Rain-water trickling down thence on his Head and Breast, blister'd him all over, as if he had been bestrewed with *Cantharides*. His Life was saved with much difficulty ; and even when cured, there remained Scars, like those after the Small-Pox.

The *Maho* Tree, which grows here is about as big as an Ash. Another sort of *Maho*, which is more common is smaller, and grows in the moist swampy Places, by the sides of the Rivers, or near the Sea. Its Bark is ragged like tatter'd Canvas ; if you lay hold on a piece of it, twill rip off in Strings to the top of the Tree ; the Strings are of a great length, slender, and very strong. Ropes are made of it for Cables, and Rigging for small Vessels. The way the *Indians* order it is thus : They strip off the Bark in great flakes : Out of them they draw greater or lesser Strings at they please. These they beat and clean, and twist into Threads and Cords, by rolling them between the Palm of the Hand, and the Knee or Thigh, as

Maho-
Tree.

our Shoomakers twist their Ends, but much quicker. Of these they make Nets for fishing, but only for great Fish, as Tarpoms, or the like.

Calabash
Tree.

The Tree which bears the *Calabash* is short and thick, the *Calabash* grows up and down among the Boughs, as our Apples do. It is of a Globular figure, the out-side of it is an hard Shell, holding the quantity of two, three, four, or five Quarts. These Shells the *Indians* use as Vessels for many occasions. There are two sorts of these Trees, but the difference is chiefly in the Fruit; that of one being sweet, the other bitter. The Substance of both is Spongy and Juicy. That of the sweeter doth yet incline to a tart, sourish Taste. The *Indians*, however, eat them frequently in a March, tho' they are not very delightful. They only suck out the Juice, and spit out the rest. The bitter sort is not eatable, but very Medicinal. They are good in Tertian's; and a Decoction of them in a Clyster is an admirable Specifick in the Tortions of the Guts or dry Gripes. The *Calabash* Shells are almost as hard as those of the *Coco-nuts*, but not half so thick. The *Darien Calabash* is painted, and much esteem'd by the *Spaniards*.

Gourds.

There are *Gourds* also which grow creeping along the Ground, or climbing up Trees in great quantities, like Pompions

or

or Vines. Of these also there are two Sorts, a Sweet and a Bitter : The Sweet eatable, but not desireable ; the Bitter medicinal in the *Passio Iliaca*, Tertian's, Criveness, &c. taken in a Clyster. But the Indians value both sorts chiefly for their Shells ; and the larger sort of these serve them by way of Pails and Buckets, as Calabashes do for Dishes, Cups and Drinking-Vessels.

They have a Plant also which is of good *silk-grass*. use to them, call'd by us *Silk-Grass* ; tho' tis indeed a kind of Flag. It grows in great quantities in moist Places on the sides of Hills. The Roots are knobbed, and shoot out into Leaves like a Sword Blade, as thick as ones Hand in the middle of the Leaf towards the Root, thinner towards the Edges and the top ; where it ends in a sharp Point, altogether like our Flags, save that the Leaf is much broader, and a Yard or two in length, and jagged at the Edges like a Saw or some Reap-hooks. The Indians cut these Leaves when of a convenient Growth ; and having dried them well in the Sun, they beat them into Strings like fine Flax, extraordinary strong, beyond any of our Flax or Hemp : For the Leaf it self seems to be nothing but a Congeries of Strings inclos'd with a Skin on each side. They twist these Strings as they do those of the *Maho-tree*, and make
of

of them Ropes for Hammocks, Cordage of all sorts, but especially a finer kind of Nets for small Fish. In *Jamaica* the Shoomakers use this to sew with, as being stronger than any other. The *Spanish* Women make Stockins of it, which are called *Silk-grass Stockins*, and are sold very dear. They make of it also a kind of yellowish Lace, which is much bought and worn by the *Mofeta*-women in the *West-Indian* Plantations.

Light-Wood.

There grows here a Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it *Light-wood*. The Tree is very streight and well-bodied, and has a great Leaf like a Wall-nut. A Man may carry a great quantity of the Wood when cut down: Its substance resembles Cork, and is of a whitish Colour; but the Grain of it is rougher than Fir, or courser yet, like that of the *Cotton-tree*. I know not whether it has that spongy Elasticity that Cork has; yet I should think it an excellent Wood for making Tompkins or Stopples for Muzzles of great Guns. 'Tis so very light in Water that three or four Logs of it, about as thick as ones Thigh and about four foot long, shall make a Rafter on which two or three Men may go out to Sea. The *Indians* make large Rafters of it upon occasion, after this manner: They take Logs of this Wood

Wood not very big, and bind them together
collaterally with *Maho* Cords, making of
them a kind of Floor. Then they lay an-
other Range of Logs a-cross these, at
some distance from each other, and
peg them down to the former with
long Pins of *Maccaw*-wood ; and the
Wood of the Float is so soft, and tena-
cious withal, that it easily gives admittance
to the Peg upon driving, and closes fast
about it. The Floats, were they boarded,
would resemble our *Dyers-floats* in the
Thames at *London* ; and the *Indians* use
them chiefly for Passage cross a great Ri-
ver where Canoas or other Trees are want-
ing ; or for Fishing.

Another Tree they have which we call *White-*
wood. The Body of it grows in *wood*.
height about 18 or 20 Foot, like a large
Willow, and about as thick as ones Thigh.
The Leaf is like *Sena*, very small. The
Wood is very hard, close and ponderous,
and exceeding White, beyond any *Euro-*
pean Wood that ever I saw, and of a very
fine Grain : So that I cannot but think it
would be very good for inlaying, or other
Cabinet-work. I never saw this Tree any
where but in this *Isthmus*.

They have *Tamarinds* here of the brown
sort, and good, but not well Manur'd. The
Tree is a fair spreading one, and very
large

large of the kind. The Tree grows usually in a sandy Soil, near a River.

*Locust-
Tree.*

The Tree also that bears the *Locust*-fruit grows here. The Wild sort is found in great abundance, 'tis not much unlike the *Tamarind*.

*Bastard
Cinnamon.*

They have a *Bastard Cinnamon* also bearing a Cod shorter than a Bean-cod but thicker, it grows only on the *Main*.

Bamboes.

Bamboes grow here but too plentifully like a Briar, whole Copses of them. The Branches or Canes grow in clusters 20 or 30 or more of them from one Root, and guarded with Prickles. They render the Places where they grow almost impassable, which are generally swampy Grounds or the sides of the Rivers. They are found mostly on the *Main*, the *Islands* having only some few of them.

*Hollow-
Bamboes.*

The *Hollow Bamboes* are on the *Main* only. They grow twenty or thirty Foot in heighth, and as thick as ones Thigh. They have Knots all along at the distance of about a Foot and a half. All the Space from Knot to Knot is hollow, and of a Capacity usually of a Gallon or more, and these are serviceable on many occasions. The Leaves of this Shrub are like Eldern-leaves, in a Cluster at the top of each Cane, and these also grow thick together in Copses.

Man

Mangrove-Trees grow out of the Water
both in Islands and Main, rising from sev-
eral Roots like Stilts entangled one among
another. The Roots or Stumps appear
some Feet above Water, rising from a pret-
ty depth also from under the Surface of it,
and at length the unite altogether, Arr-
our-wise, into the Body of a lusty tall
tree, of a foot or two Diameter. There

scarce any passing along where these
trees grow, the Roots of them are so
tended together. The Bark of the *Mang-*
roves that grows in Salt Water is of a red
Colour, and is us'd for tanning of Leather.

I have some Reason to think that the
Tree from whence the *Peruvian* or *Jesuits*
Bark is fetcht is of the *Mangrove* kind; for
when I was last at *Arica* in *Peru*, I saw a
Caravan of about twenty Mules with this
Bark just come in, and then unlading at a
Store-house. One of our Company, who
spake *Spanish*, ask'd a *Spaniard* who guid-
ed the Drove, from whence he fetch'd that
Bark? He answered from a great fresh Wa-
ter Lake behind a Mountain a great way
within Land; at the same time pointing
at a very high Ridge of Hills we saw at
a great distance from us and the Sea. Being
further examined as to the Tree it grew on,
he so describ'd it, by those intangled Stilts,
and other Particulars, that our Interpreter
said to him, Sure it must be a *Mangrove-*
Tree!

Tree ! The *Spaniard* answer'd, Yes, a fresh-water *Mangrove* : Yet he said it was a very small Tree, which the *Mangrove* is not, unless this should be a Dwarf kind of it. We brought away with us several Bundles of this Bark, and I found it to be the right sort, by the frequent use I made of it in *Virginia* and elsewhere ; and I have some of it now by me.

Pepper.

They have two sorts of *Pepper*, the one called *Bell-Pepper*, the other *Bird-Pepper* and great quantities of each, much used by the *Indians*. Each sort grows on a Weed or Shrubby Bush about a Yard high. The *Bird-Pepper* has the smaller Leaf, and is by the *Indians* better esteemed than the other, for they eat a great deal of it.

Red-Wood.

There is on the *Main* a *Red* sort of *Wood* that might be of good use for Dyers. It grows mostly towards the *North-Sea Coast* upon a River that runs towards the *Sambal-loes*, about two Miles from the Sea-shore. I saw there great quantities of these Trees. They are thirty or forty Foot high, about as big as ones Thigh, and the out-side is all along full of Cavities or Notches in the Bark. When the Wood is cut, it appears of a Yellowish Red. With this, and a kind of Earth which they have up the Country, the *Indians* dye Cottons for their Hammocks and Gowns. I tried a little of it, which upon boiling two Hours in fair Water, turnd

it

red as Blood. I dipt therein a piece of Cotton, which it died of a good Red; and when I wash'd it, it turn'd but a little paler, which I imputed to the want only of something to fix the Colour; for no washing would fetch out the Tincture. 'Twas a bright and glossy Red, very lively.

The Indians have several Roots which ^{Potato's.} they plant; especially Potato's, which they roast and eat.

They do the same also by Yams; of Yams.
which they have two sorts, a White and a purple.

They have a Root call'd *Cassava*, not *Cassava*.
much unlike a Parsnip. There are two
orts also of these, a Sweet, and a Poiso-
ous. The Sweet sort they roast and eat
as they do Potato's or Yams. Of the Poi-
sonous they make Bread, having first press'd
out the Juice, which is noxious. Part of
the remaining Substance they grate to a
powder; and having a Baking-stone, or
trivet set over a Fire, they strew the
lower over the hot Stone gradually, which
akes it all to a Cake, the bottom hard-
ak'd and brown, the rest rough and white,
ke our Oat-cakes; they use to hang them
n the Houses or Hedges, where they dry
nd grow crisp. In *Jamaica* they use them
requently instead of Bread; and so in other
f the *West-Indian Islands*.

These Indians have Tobacco among them. ^{Tobacco.}
It

*Indian
way of
Smoaking.*

It grows as the *Tobacco* in *Virginia*, but is not so strong : Perhaps for want of transplanting and manuring, which the *Indians* don't well understand ; for they only raise it from the Seed in their Plantations. When 'tis dried and cured they strip it from the Stalks ; and laying two or three Leaves upon one another, they roll up all together sideways into a long Roll, yet leaving a little hollow. Round this they roll other Leaves one after another, in the same manner, but close and hard, till the Roll be as big as ones Wrist, and two or three Feet in length. Their way of Smoaking when they are in Company together, is thus : A Boy lights one end of a Roll and burns it to a Coal, wetting the part next it to keep it from wasting too fast. The end so lighted he puts into his Mouth, and blows the Smoak through the whole length of the Roll into the Face of every one of the Company or Council, though there be two or three hundred of them. Then they, sitting in their usual Posture upon Forms, make, with their Hands held hollow together, a kind of Funnel round their Mouths and Noses. Into this they receive the Smoak as 'tis blown upon them, snuffing it up greedily and strongly, as long as ever they are able to hold their Breath, and seeming to bless themselves, as it were, with the Refreshment it gives them.

O



The Indians in their Robes in Council, and Smoking tobacco after their way.

Place this P^g 60

RPJCB

Of the ANIMALS ; and
first of Beasts and Reptiles.

THE Variety of Beasts in this Country is not very great ; but the Land is so fertile, that upon clearing any considerable part of the Woods it would doubtless afford excellent Pasture, for the maintaining black Cattle, Swine, or whatever other Beasts 'tis usual to bring out of Europe into these Climates.

The Country has of its own a kind of Hog, which is called *Pecary*, not much unlike a *Virginia* Hog. 'Tis black, and has little short Legs, yet is pretty nimble. It has one thing very strange, that the Navel is not upon the Belly, but the Back : And what is more still, if upon killing a *Pecary* the Navel be not cut away from the Carcass within three or four Hours after at farthest, 'twill so taint all the Flesh, as not only to render it unfit to be eaten, but make it stink insufferably. Else 'twill keep fresh several Days, and is very good wholesome Meat, nourishing and well tasted. The *Indians* barbecue it, when they
G would

would keep any of it longer : The manner in which they do it I shall describe elsewhere. These Creatures usually herd together, and range about in Doves ; and the *Indians* either hunt them down with their Dogs, and so strike them with their Lances, or else shoot them with their Arrows, as they have opportunity.

Warree.

The *Warree* is another kind of Wild-Hog they have, which is also very good Meat. It has little Ears, but very great Tusks ; and the Hair or Bristles 'tis covered with, are long, strong and thickset, like a coarse Furr all of its Body. The *Warree* is fierce, and fights with the *Pecary*, or any other Creature that comes in his way. The *Indians* hunt these also as the other, and manage their Flesh the same way, except only as to what concerns the Navel ; the singularity of which is peculiar to the *Pecary*.

Deer.

They have considerable store of *Deer* also, resembling most our *Red Deer* ; but these they never hunt nor kill ; nor will they ever eat of their Flesh, though 'tis very good ; but we were not shy of it. Whether it be out of Superstition, or for any other Reason that they forbear them, I know not : But when they saw some of our Men killing and eating of them, they not only refus'd to eat with them, but seem'd displeas'd with them for it. Yet they preserve

the

e Horns of these Deer, setting them up
their Houses ; but they are such only
they shed, for I never saw among them
much as the Skin or Head of any of them
at might shew they had been kill'd by
e Indians ; and they are too nimble for
e Warree, if not a Match for him.

The Dogs they have are small, not well Dogs.
ap'd, their Hair rough and stragling, like
r Mungrels. They serve only to bark
d start the Game, or by their barking
ve notice to the Hunters to shoot their
rows. They will run about in this
anner from Morning to Night ; but are
ch meer whiffling Curs, that of two or
ree hundred Beasts started in a Day,
ey shall seldom kill above two or three,
nd these not by running them down, but
y getting them at a Bay and besetting
hem, till the Hunters can come up with
em. Large strong Dogs would make bet-
er Work here ; and it might be a very ac-
eptable Thing to the Indians to transport
ither a Breed of such : But then they
ust keep to their Houses, or they would
e in danger of running Wild in this
country.

Here are Rabbits, call'd by our English, In-^{Rabbits}
ian Conies. They are as large as our Hares ;
ut I know not that this Country has any
ares. These Rabbits have no Tails, and
ut little short Ears ; and the Claws of their

Feet are long. They lodge in the Root of Trees, making no Burrows; and the *Indians* hunt them, but there is no great plenty of them. They are very good Meat and eat rather moister than ours.

Monkeys.

There are great Droles of *Monkeys*, some of them white, but most of them black; some have Beards, others are beardless. They are a of middle Size, yet extraordinary fat at the dry Season, when the Fruits are Ripe; and they are very good Meat, for we ate of them very plentifully. The *Indians* were shy of eating them for a while; but they soon were persuaded to it, by seeing us feed on them so heartily. In the Rainy season they have Worms in their Bowels. I have taken a handful of them out of one Monkey we cut open and some of them seven or eight foot long. They are a very waggish kind of Monkey, and plaid a thousand antic Tricks as we march'd at any time through the Woods, skipping from Bough to Bough with the young ones hanging at the old ones Back, making Faces at us, chattering and, if they had opportunity, pissing down purposelly on our Heads. To pass from top to top of high Trees, whose Branches are a little to far asunder for their Leaping, they will sometimes hang down by one anothers Tails in a Chain; and swinging in that manner, the lowermost catched hold

old of a Bough of the other Tree, and
draws up the rest of them.

Here are no Bullocks, Horses, Asses, No Euro-
pean Cat-
sheep, Goats, or other such Beasts as we
have for Food or Service. They are ex- Rats and
ceedingly pester'd with Mice and Rats,
which are mostly Grey; and a Brood of Cats much
at therefore to destroy these, might be esteem'd
acceptable a Present to them as better
dogs for their Hunting. When I left the
Isthmus, two of the Indians who came a-
board the same Vessel at the Samballoe's,
went a Cruising with us towards the Corn-
lands and Cartagena: And when they were
spos'd to return, and we were studying
to oblige 'em with some Present, one of
them spied a Cat we had aboard, and begg'd
it: Which we had no sooner given him,
but he and his Consort, without staying
for any other Gift, went immediately into
their Canoa, and paddled off with abun-
dance of Joy. They had learnt the use of
Cats while they were aboard.

They have Snakes, but of what kind I Insects
don't well remember; nor did I see or hear and Ver-
y Rattle Snakes. Spiders they have many, min.
very large, but not poisonous. They have
teeth in their Heads; which they feel out
with their Fingers, and eat as they catch
them.

There is a sort of Insect like a Snail in
abundance among the Samballoe's, which ^{Soldier In-}
_{feet.}

*Delicious
Meat.*

*Sand-
bag.*

*Poison-
ous if fed
with
Manchi-
neel.*

is called the *Soldier-Insect*; but I don't remember I saw any of them upon the Main. The Reason of the Name, is because of the Colour; for one third part of his Body about his Head, which is out of the Shell, is in Shape and Colour like a boil'd Shrimp, with little Claws, and two larger like those of a Crab. That part within the Shell, the Tail especially, is eatable and is good Food, very well tasted and delicious, like Marrow. We thrust a Skue through this part, and roast a pretty many of them in a row. The forepart is bone and useless. They feed upon the Ground eating what falls from Trees: And they have under the Chin a little Bag, into which they put a Reserve of Food. Beside this, they have in them a little Sand Bag, which must always be taken out when they are to be eaten. This Bag is commonly pretty full of Sand: And Conch and Welk and other Shell-fish, have usually a Sand in a Vessel that runs the length of the Body in manner of a Gut; which we are forced to take out, for else they would be gritt in ones Teeth. If these *Soldiers* eat of any of the *Manchineel-Apples* which drope from the Trees, their Flesh becomes so infected with that virulent Juice, as to poison in a manner those who eat of it: And we have had some of our Company very sick by eating such as had fed on *Manchi-*

neel; but after a while 'twould wear off again, without further damage. The Oil <sup>The Oil
an excel-</sup> of these Insects is a most Sovereign Reme-
dy for any Sprain or Contusion. I have
found it so, as many others have done fre-
quently: The Indians use it that way very
successfully, and many of the Privateers in
the West-Indies: And our Men sought them
as much for the Oil, as for the sake of
eating them. The Oil is of a Yellow Co-
lour, like Wax, but of the consistency of
Palm-Oil.

On the Samballoe's I think there are also
Land-Crabs, tho' but few: But in the Ca-
ribbee-Islands, among which I have been
Crusing, and especially on Anguilla, they where.
are very numerous, and some very large,
as big as the largest Sea-Crabs that are sold
at London. They have them also in other of
the West-India Islands; but on Anguilla
they swarm; and a little Island near it has
such Multitudes of them, that 'tis call'd
Crab-Island. They are excellent good Meat,
and are the main support of the Inhabi-
tants, who range about a Crabbing, as they
call it. After a Shower of Rain they will
come abroad; and then is the best time
to look out for them. They live in Holes
or Burrows like Rabbits, which they dig for
themselves with their Claws. When they
are upon the March they never go about,
nor turn their Backs, but crawl over any
thing

fatten'd
with Po-
tato's.

Alligators.

Guano's.

Lizards.

thing that lies in their way, guarding with their great Claws while they creep with the small ones ; and whatever they lay hold of they pinch very severely. The Inhabitants of some of these Isles, when they take any of them, put them for three or four Days into a piece of Potato-ground to fatten them ; for which they are said to eat much the better.

Alligator's and *Guano's*, which are also very good Meat, especially the Tail of the *Alligator*, I have eaten in several Parts of the *West-Indies* ; but I don't remember my seeing either of them in the *Isthmus*. The *Guano* is all over very good Meat, preferr'd to a Pullet or Chicken, either for the Meat or Broth. Their Eggs also are very good ; but those of the *Alligator* have too much of a musky Flavour, and sometimes smell very strong of it.

There are up and down the *Isthmus* a great many Lizards, green, and red-speckled ; but those in the Swampy Land and Thickets look more black or rusty. They are none of them large, generally less than a Span. I never saw the *Indians* eat of them. They are pretty Innocent familiar Creatures, and the *Indians* suffer them to creep up and down their Houses.

They have Frogs and Toads, and other smaller Insects ; but I took no particular Notice of them.

The

The Birds, and flying Insects.

THEY have several sorts of Birds, some of Kinds unknown to us ; and remarkable both for their Beauty, and the good Relish of their Flesh.

There is one stately kind of Land-bird, pretty common among the Woods on the Isthmus, which is called by the Indians Chicaly-Chicaly. Its noise is somewhat like Cuckow's, but sharper and quicker. 'Tis a large and long Bird, and has a long Tail, which he carries upright like a Dunghil Cock. His Feathers are of great variety of fine lively Colours, Red, Blue, &c. The Indians make a sort of Aprons, sometimes, of the Feathers which grow on his Back ; but these they seldom wear. This Bird keeps mostly on the Trees, flying from one to another, and but rarely to the Ground. He feeds on Fruit. His Flesh is blackish, and of a course Grain, yet pretty good Meat.

The Quam is also a long and large Land-bird. He feeds also upon Fruits, and flies up and down the Trees. His Wings are of

Mr. W A F E R S Description

a Dun Colour, but his Tail is very dark, short, stumpy, and upright. This Bird is much better Meat than the other.

Anony-
mous.

Corroson.

There is also a Russet-colour'd Land-bird, shap'd not unlike a Partridge ; but has a longer Neck and Legs, yet a short Tail. He runs most on the Ground, and seldom flies. His Flesh is very good Meat.

The *Corroson* is a large, black Land-bird, heavy and big as a Turkey-hen ; but the Hen is not so blak as the Cock. The Cock has on his Head a fine Crown or Comb of yellow Feathers, which he moves to and fro as he pleases : He has Gills also like a Turkey ; but the Hen has neither Plumbe nor Gills. They live on the Trees, and feed on Fruits. They sing and make a noise big and gross, yet very sweet and delightful ; especially to the *Indians*, who endeavour to imitate them : And the *Indians* and they will sometimes answer one another this way, and the *Indians* discover their Haunts by it. The old ones also call their young ones by this Sound. The Flesh is somewhat tough, but otherwise very good and well-tasted Meat. The *Indians* either throw the Bones of the *Corroson* into the River, or make a Hole and bury them, to keep them from their Dogs, being thought unwholsome for the Dogs to eat ; and the *Indians* say they will make the Dogs mad : Neither do the *English* in the West Indies

Indies let the Dogs eat of them. The Indians shoot down all these Birds with their Arrows.

They have Parrots good store, some Parrots. Blue, and some Green, for Shape and Size like the generality of the Parrots we have from Jamaica. There is here great variety of them, and they are very good Meat.

They have also many Parakites, most Parakites. of them Green; generally much the same as in other places. They don't sort with the Parrots, but go in large Flights by themselves.

Macaw-birds are here also in great plen-
ty. 'Tis shap'd not much unlike a Parrot,
^{Macaw-}
but is as large again as the biggest of them.
It has a Bill like a Hawks, and a bushy Tail
with two or three long stragling Feathers,
all Red or Blue: The Feathers all over the
Body are of several very bright and lovely
Colours, Blue, Green and Red. The Pini-
ons of the Wings of some of them are all
Red, of others all Blue, and the Beaks
Yellow. They make a great noise in a
Morning, very hoarse and deep, like Men
who speak much in the Throat. The Indians
keep these Birds tame, as we do Par-
rots or Magpies: But after they have kept
them close some time, and taught them to
speak some Words in their Language, they
suffer them to go abroad in the Day-time
into

into the Woods, among the wild ones ; from whence they will on their own accord return in the Evening to the *Indians* Houses or Plantations, and give notice of their arrival by their fluttering and prating. They will exactly imitate the *Indians* Voices, and their way of Singing ; and they will call the *Chicaly-Chicaly* in its own Note, as exactly as the *Indians* themselves, whom I have observ'd to be very expert at it. 'Tis the most beatiful and pleasant Bird that ever I saw ; and the Flesh is sweet-tasted enough, but black and tough.

Wood-pecker.

There is also a sort of *Wood-pecker*, with such a long slender Bill as that kind of Birds have. These have strong Claws, where-with they climb up and down the Bodies of Trees, and stick very close to them. They are pied like our Magpies, white and black ; but more finely, being a smaller Bird. The Flesh is of an earthy unpleasant taste. I tasted of them as I was travelling with my Companions, for Hunger then made us glad of anything of Food ; but the *Indians* don't eat of them.

Dunghil-Fowl.

They have great plenty of Poultry tame about their Houses of two sorts, a greater and a less. The larger sort are much like ours, of different Colours and Breed, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghil Cock and Hen, and of the Game kind ; though these *Indians* don't delight in Cock-fighting

as

as those of Java do. The smaller sort are feather'd about the Legs like Carrier-pidgeons, and have very bushy Tails, which they carry upright ; and the tips of the Wings are generally black. This small sort keep apart from the other. They all keep the same Crowing Season, before Day, as our Cocks do. They are constantly about the Houses, not ranging far into the Woods ; and both their Flesh and their Eggs are as well tasted as any we have in *England* ; and they are generally fatter ; for the Indians give them Maize good store, which is very fattening.

These are all the kinds of Land-birds I noted among them : Though there are many small ones which I did not so particular-^{Small Birds,}ly observe ; and these generally very pretty and musical.

About the *Samballoes* and other the Islands and the Sea-Coast, on the North-side especially, there are great numbers of Sea-fowl.^{Sea-fowl.} The South-Sea-Coast, more to Windward, has many of them too ; but whether it be that the Bay of *Panama* does not afford so many Fish to invite them ; for 'tis not near so well stock'd with Fish as the Coast about the *Samballoes*, there are but very few Sea-fowl on the South-Sea-Coast of the *Isthmus*, to what there are on the North-Coast ; and as to *Pelicans* particularly, which are very frequent among the *Samballoes*, and all along the

the *West-India Coasts*, I don't remember that I ever saw one of them any where in the South Seas.

The *Pelican* is a large Bird, with a great Beak, short-legg'd like a Goose ; and has a long Neck, which it holds upright like a Swan. The Feathers are of dark Grey ; 'tis Web-footed. Under the Throat hangs a Bag or Pouch, which, when fill'd, is as large as both ones Fists. The Substance of it is a thin Membrane, of a fine grey ashy Colour. The Seamen kill them for the sake of these Bags, to make Tobacco-pouches of them ; for, when dry, they will hold a Pound of Tobacco ; and by a Bullet hung in them, they are soon brought into shape. The *Pelican* flies heavy and low ; we find nothing but Fish in his Maw, for that is his Food. His Pouch, as well as Stomach, has Fish found in it : So that it seems likely that the Pouch is a Bag intended to keep a Reserve of Food. I have never seen any of the old *Pelicans* eaten ; but the young ones are said to be Meat good enough, but I have never eaten of any of them.

*Cormo-
rants.*

There are *Cormorants* also among the *Samballoes*, which for Size and Shape are like Ducks, but rather less. They are black, but have a white Spot on the Breast. Tho' they are Web-footed, as other Water-fowl are, yet they pitch on Trees and Shrubs by the Water-side. I have never heard of any one's

one's eating of these, for their Flesh is thought to be too coarse and rank.

There are a great many Sea-Gulls also and Sea-Pies, on that Coast ; both of them <sup>Sea-Gulls
and Sea-
Pies.</sup> much like ours, but rather smaller. The flesh of both these is eaten commonly enough, and 'tis tolerable good Meat, but of Fishy taste, as Sea-fowl usually are. Yet to correct this taste, when we kill'd any *Sea-gulls*, *Sea-Pies*, *Boobies*, or the like, on any shore, we us'd to make a Hole in the Head, and there bury them for eight or ten hours, with their Feathers on, and Guts out of them : And upon dressing them afterwards, we found the Flesh tender, and the taste not so rank nor fishy.

There are *Bats*, on the *Isthmus*, the ^{Bats.} bodies of which are as large as Pigeons, and their Wings extended to a proportionable length and breadth ; with Claws at the Joints of the Wings, by which they hang to any thing. They much haunt old houses and deserted Plantations.

Of Flying Insects, beside the Mosquito's ^{Flying In-} Gnats before-mention'd, there are up & down the *Isthmus* Wasps and Beetles, and Flies of several kinds : particularly the Shining Fly, which shines in the Night ^{Shining} like a Glow-worm ; and where there are Fly, any of them in a Thicket, they appear in the Night like so many Sparks of Fire.

They

Bees.

They have Bees also, and consequent Honey and Wax. The Bees are of two sort the one short and thick, and its Colour inclining to Red ; the other blackish, long and slender. They nest on the tops and holes of Trees ; which the Indians climb and thrust their Arms into their Nest, to get the Combs. Their Arms will be cover'd with Bees, upon their drawing their back ; yet I never perceiv'd they were stung by them : And I have had many of them at a time upon my naked Body, without being stung ; so that I have been inclin'd to think they have no Stings. But that's a thing I never examin'd. The Indians sometimes burn down the Trees to get at the Combs, especially if they be high and difficult to climb. The Honey they mix with Water, and drink it : But they make no use of the Wax, that ever saw ; using for Candles a sort of light Wood which they keep in their Houses for that purpose.

Ants.

They have Ants with Wings, large and long, as well as those which are Reptiles only. They raise Hillocks like ours : They sting, and are very troublesome ; especially when they get into the Houses, as they frequently do. They swarm up and down the Samballoes and the other Neighbouring Isles, as well as on the Isthmus it self and theret is no lying down to Rest on any piece

Hon y.

Wax.

piece of Ground where they are. Neither
do the *Indians* care to tie their Hammocks
to any Trees near the Ant-hills; for the
Ants would climb up such Trees, and soon
get into their Hammocks:

H of

Of the FISH.

Sea-Fish.

THE North-Sea Coast, as I intimated
abounds in Fish, and has great Va-
riety of them. Those which I have had
the opportunity of seeing, are chief-
these :

Tarpom.

The *Tarpom*, which is a large and firm
Fish, eating in Flakes like Salmon or Cod.
They are some of fifty or sixty Poun-
weight and upwards. One of them afford-
ed a good Dinner once to about ten
us, as we were cruising towards the Coast of
Cartagene; beside a good quantity of O-
we got out of the Fat.

Sharks.

Sharks are also found in these Seas; th-
not so commonly about the *Samballoo*
as on other of the *West-India Coasts*.

There is a Fish there like the *Shark*, b-
much smaller and sweeter Meat. Its Mou-
is also longer and narrower than the
Sharks; neither has he more than one Row
of Teeth. Our Seamen us'd to call this the

Dog-fish.

Dog-fish.

Cavally.

The *Cavally* is found among the *Sambal-*
loos. 'Tis a small Fish, clean, long and
flend-

slender, much about the size of a Macarel ; a very fine lively Fish, with a bright large Eye ; and 'tis very good Meat, moist and well-tasted.

Old-wives, which is a flat kind of Fish, *Old-wives*. and good Meat, are there also.

They have *Paracoods* also, which are a *Paracood*. long and round Fish, about as large as a well-grown Pike, but usually much longer. They are generally very good Meat ; and here especially : But there are some particular Banks off at Sea, where you can take no *Paracoods* but what are poisonous. Whether it be from some particular Feed they have there, or from what other Cause, I know not ; but I have known several Men poison'd with them, to that degree as to have their Hair and Nails come off ; and some have died with eating them. The Antidote for this is said to be the Back-bone of the Fish, dried and beaten to a Powder, and given in any Liquor. I can't vouch for the Success of this my self ; but several have told me, that they have us'd it themselves, when they have found themselves sick with eating any *Paracood* ; but that upon taking the Bone thus powder'd, they have found no other ill Effect, but only a Nummedness in their Limbs, and a Weakness for some time after. Some will pretend to distinguish a poisonous *Paracood* from a wholesome one, by the Liver,

H 2 which

which as soon as they have taken the Fish, they pull out and taste. If it taste sweet, they dress and eat the Fish without any Fear; but if the Liver be bitter, or bite the Tongue like Pepper, they conclude the Fish to be nought, and throw it away.

There is another sort of Fish on the North-Sea Coast, which our Seamen call *Gar-fish*; some of them are near two foot long. They have a long Bone on the Snout, of about a third part the length of the Body; and 'tis very sharp at the end. They will glide along the Surface of the Water as swift as a Swallow, gliding thus on the Surface, and leaping out of the Water alternately, thirty or forty times together. They move with such a Force, that as I have been inform'd, they will run their Snout through the side of a *Ca-noa*; and 'tis dangerous for a Man who is Swimming to meet with them, lest they strike through him. The Back-bone looks bleuish, of a Colour towards a Saphire. The Flesh is very good Meat.

Sculpins. There are *Sculpins* also, a Fish about a Foot long, with Prickles all about him: They strip them of their Prickly Skin, and then dress them. They are very good Meat.

Sting-rays
Parrot-fish
Snooks,
Conger-
Eels, &c. There are in the North-Sea many other Fish beside these, as *Sting-rays*, *Parrot-fish*, *Snooks*, *Conger-Eels*, &c. and many others pro-

probably, that I have neither seen nor heard of; for 'tis a Sea very well stor'd. with Fish.

Of Shell-fish, there are *Conchs* all along Shell-fish.
the *Samballoes* in abundance. Their Shells *Conchs*.
are very large, winding within like a Snail-
shell; the Mouth of the Shell is flat, and
very wide, proportionably to the bigness
of the Shell. The Colour of it within is
like Mother of Pearl; but without 'tis
course and rugged. The Fish is slimy,
the out-parts of it especially, and must
therefore be scour'd with Sand before 'tis
dress'd for Eating. But within, the Sub-
stance is hard and tough; for which Rea-
son they beat them after they have scour'd
the out-side: But when they have been
thus managed, they are a very sweet and
good Fish.

There are *Periwinkles* good store a-
mong the Rocks; which are also good *Periwin-*
kles. Meat. We pick them out of the Shells with
Pins.

The *Limpits* also stick to the Rocks here- *Limpits,*
abouts; and are rather better Meat than
the other.

There are no Oysters nor Lobsters on the
Coast of the *Isthmus*; but a few Crabs, and
a sort of Craw-fish among the Rocks of the
Samballoes, as large as small Lobsters, but
wanting the two great Claws. These last
are *Sea-Crabs.*
Craw-fish.

Fresh-
water
Fis.

Anony-
mous.

Manner.
of Fish-
ing.

are very delicious Meat ; but the Sea-Crabs are not very good.

There are Fish in the Rivers also of the *Isthmus* ; but I am not acquainted with many of the kinds of them.

There is one sort like our Roach, blackish and very bony, in length about a Foot, very sweet, firm, and well tasted.

There is another Fish in shape like the *Paracood*, but much smaller, and a very good Fish.

There is a Fish like our Pike or Jack for Shape ; but not above 8 or 10 Inches long. His Mouth is somewhat like a Rabbits; his Teeth a little way within : His Lips are Cartilaginous. 'Tis a very good Fish.

What other Fish their Rivers yield, I know not, for I took no particular notice even of these.

But I was more observing of the *Indians* manner of *Fishing*, at which they are very expert, and manage it differenly, according to the Place where they fish. In the Rivers Mouths and upon the Sea Coasts, in Sandy Bays where there are no Rocks, they use Nets, like our Drag-nets, made of *Maho*-bark, or *Silk-grass*; which they carry out in their Canoas. But in the Hill Country, where the Streams are clear, and the Banks in many places Rocky, they go along the Banks up the River looking narrowly into the Water to view the Fish. When they

spy any to their Mind, they leap into the Water, and wade or swim up and down after them ; and if the Fish through Fright betake themselves into the Holes in the Banks for Shelter, as they frequently do, the *Indians* feel them out with their Hands and take them thence, as we do Chubs or Craw-fish in our Rivers. By Night they bring with them Torches of Light-wood, and with these they spy out the Fish, and so jump in, and pursue them into their Holes.

For dressing their Fish ; they first gut them, and then either boil them in an Earthen Pot, or else barbecue or broil them.

For Salt, they have it out of the Seawater ; which they boil up and evaporate in Earthen Pots, till the Salt is left in a Cake at the bottom, which they take out and break in pieces for use : But as this is a tedious way, so they have but little, and are very choice and sparing of it. They don't salt their Fish for keeping ; but when they eat it, they boil abundance of Pepper with it, as they do with every thing else. But their Cookery I shall speak of elsewhere.

*Of the Indian INHABITANTS; their Manners
Customs, &c.*

Indian Inhabitants.

THE Indian Inhabitants of the *Isthmus* are not very numerous, but they live thickest on the North-side, especially along the sides of Rivers. The wild *Indians* of the South-side live most towards *Peru*: But there are *Indians* scatter'd up and down all parts of the *Isthmus*.

Their Stature.

The size of the Men is usually about five or six Foot. They are streight and clean-limb'd, big-bon'd, full-breasted and hand-somly shap'd. I never saw among them a crooked or deformed Person. They are ver-y nimble and active, running very well. But the Women are short and thick, and not so lively as the Men. The young Wo-men are very plump and fat, well-shap'd, and have a brisk Eye. The elder Wonien are very ordinary; their Bellies and Breasts being pensile and wrinkled. Both Men and Women are of a round Visage, with short bottle Noses; their Eyes lage, generally Grey, yet lively and sparkling when young.

Features.

They

They have a high Forehead, white even Teeth, thin Lips, and Mouth moderately large. Their Cheeks and Chin are well proportion'd ; and in general they are handomely featur'd, but the Men more than the Women.

Both Sexes have streight, long, black Hair. Hair, lank, course and strong, which they wear usually down to the middle of the Back, or lower, hanging loose at its full length ; only the Women tie it together with a String just behind the Head, below which it flows loose as the Mens. Both Men and Women pride themselves much in the length of the Hair of the Head ; and they frequently part it with their Fingers, to keep it disentangled ; or comb it out with a sort of Combs they make of *Macaw*-wood. Combs of Macaw sticks. This Comb is made of several small Sticks, of about five or six Inches long, and tapering to a point at each end like our Gloves sticks. These being tied ten or twelve of them together about the middle where they are thick, the Extremeties of them both ways open from each other, and serve at either end for a Comb : which does well enough to part the Hair ; but they are forc'd to use their Fingers to fetch the Lice out of their Heads. They take great delight in combing their Hair, and will do it for an hour together. All other Hair, except that of their Eye-brows and Eye-lids, they eradicate :

dicate : For though the Men have Beards they would let them grow, yet they alwa
have them rooted out : And the Wome
are the Operators for all this Work ; usin
two little Sticks for that purpose, betwee
which they pinch the Hair, and pluck it u
But the Men upon some occasions cut off th
Hair even of their Heads ; it being a Custo
they have to do so by way of Triumph, and
a distinguishing Mark of Honour to hi
who has kill'd a *Spaniard*, or other Enem
He also then paints himself black (which
not usual upon any other occasion) con
nuing painted of this Colour till the fi
New-moon (as I remember) after the Fa
is done.

Complexion. Their Natural Complexion is a Copper
Colour, or Orange-tawney ; and their Ey
brows are naturally black as Jet. They u
no Art to deepen the Colour either of the
Eye-brows, or the Hair of their Head ; b
Anointing themselves they daub it with Oil to make it shine ; fo
like other *Indians*, they anoint themselv
all over, whether for Beauty to make th
Skin smooth and sleek, or to supple it an
keep it from parching, or to hinder th
much Perspiration in this hot Country,
know not.

white Indians. There is one Complexion so singular
mong a sort of People of this Countri
that I never saw nor heard of any li
them in any part of the World. The A
cou

nt will seem strange; but any Privateers
o have gone over the *Isthmus* must have
n them, and can attest the main of what
m going to relate, though few have had
opportunity of so particular an Infor-
tion about these People as I have had.

They are White, and there are of them
both Sexes; yet there are but few of
em in comparison of the Copper-colour'd,
ssibly but one to two or three hundred.
They differ from the other *Indians* chiefly in
pect of Colour, though not in that only.
Their Skins are not of such a White as
those of fair People among *Europeans*, with
the Tincture of a Blush or Sanguine Com-
exion; neither yet is their Complexion
e that of our paler People, but 'tis rather
Milk-white, lighter than the Colour of any
Europeans, and much like that of a white Horse.
For there is this further remarkable in
them, that their Bodies are beset all over,
more or less, with a fine short Milk-white
Down, which adds to the whiteness of their
Skins: for they are not so thickset with this
Down, especially on the Cheeks and Fore-
head, but that the Skin appears distinct
from it. The Men would probably have
white Bristles for Beards, did not they pre-
sent them by their Custom of plucking the
young Beard up by the Roots continually:
but for the Down all over their Bodies,
they never try to get rid of it. Their Eye-
brows

Milk-
white
Skins.

Down,

and Hair.

*Smaller
than the
other In-
dians.*

Moon-ey'd

*Active by
Moon-
shine.*

brows are Milk-white also, and so is Hair of their Heads, and very fine with about the length of six or eight Inches, a inclining to a Curl.

They are not so big as the other *India-*
ns, and what is yet more strange their Eye-Lids
bend and open in an oblong Figure, poi-
ning downward at the Corners, and for-
ing an Arch or Figure of a Crescent with
the Points downwards. From hence, as
from their seeing so clear as they do in
Moon-shiny Night, we us'd to call them
Moon-ey'd Moon-ey'd. For they see not very well
the Sun, poring in the clearest Day; the
Eyes being but weak, and running with
Water if the Sun shine towards them;
that in the Day-time they care not to go
broad, unless it be a cloudy dark Day. Be-
sides, they are but a weak People in Com-
parison of the other, and not fit for Hunting
or other laborious Exercise, nor do they dis-
like light in any such. But notwithstanding
their being thus sluggish, and dull, and re-
stive in the Day-time, yet when Moon shi-
ny Nights come, they are all Life and Ac-
tivity, running abroad, and into the Woods,
skipping about like Wild-Bucks; and run-
ning as fast by Moon-light, even in the
Gloom and Shade of the Woods, as the o-
ther *Indians* by Day, being as nimble as
they, tho' not so strong and lusty.

The

The Copper-colour'd Indians seem not to
pect these so much as those of their own
plexion, looking on them as somewhat
nstrous. They are not a distinct Race
themselves, but now and then one is of Cop-
per-colour'd Father and Mo-
ther ; and I have seen a Child of less than
Year old of this sort. Some would be
to suspect they might be the Off-spring
some European Father : But besides that
Europeans come little here, and have lit-

Commerce with the Indian-Women
when they do come, these white People
are as different from the Europeans in some
pects, as from the Copper-colour'd In-
ians in others. And besides, where an
European lies with an Indian-Women, the
child is always a *Mestizo*, or Tawney, as
well known to all who have been in the
West-Indies ; where there are *Mestiza's*,
Mullatto's, of several Gradations between
the White, and the Black or Copper-colour'd
according as the Parents are ; even to
recomunds, as a *Mullatto-Fina*, the
child of a *Mullatto-Man*, and a *Mestiza*
woman, &c.

But neither is the Child of a Man and a Woman of these white Indians, white like their Parents, but Copper-colour'd as their Parents were. For so *Lacenta*, told me, and gave me this as his Conjecture how these came to be White, That 'twas through the force

force of the Mother's Imagination, looking on the Moon at the time of the Conception ; but this I leave others to judge. He told me withal, that they were but short-liv'd.

**Painting
their Bo-
dies and
Faces.**

Both these and the Copper-coloured *dian* use painting their Bodies, even the Sucking Children sometimes. They make Figures of Birds, Beasts, Men, Trees or the like, up and down in every part of the Body, more especially the Face : But the Figures are not extraordinary like what they represent, and are of differing Dimensions, as their Fancies lead them.

**Women
Painters.**

The Women are the Painters, and take great delight in it. The Colours they lay and use most are Red, Yellow and Black, very bright and lovely. They temper them with some kind of Oil, and keep them in Calabashes for use ; and ordinarily lay them on the Surface of the Skin with Pencils of Wood, gnaw'd at the end to the softness of a Brush. So lay'd on they will last so many Weeks, and are renew'd continually. This was the way they painted me.

But finer Figures, especially by the greater Artists, are imprinted deeper, after this manner. They first with the Brush and Colour make a rough Draft of the Figure they design ; then they prick over with a sharp Thorn till the Blood gushes out ; then they rub the place where

**Pricking
the Skin.**

heir Hands, first dipp'd in their Colour
they design; and the Picture so made is in
indelible: But scarce one in forty of them
is painted this way.

One of my Companions desired me once
to get out of his Cheek one of these im-
printed Pictures, which was made by the
Negroes, his Name was *Bullman*; which
yet I could not effectually do, after much
scrapping and fetching off a great part of the
skin. The Men when they go to War,
paint the Faces all over with Red; and
the Shoulders, Breasts, and the rest of
the Bodies, here with Black, and there with
Yellow, or any other Colour at Pleasure,
in large Spots; all which they wash off
at Night in the River before they go to
sleep.

They wear no Cloaths ordinarily; but ^{womens} Garb,
only the Women have a Cleut or piece of
Cloth about their mididle, tied behind with
Thread, and hanging down to their
Knees or Ancles, if they can get one large
nough. They make these of Cotton; but
sometimes they meet with some old Cloaths
got by trucking with their Neighbouring
Indians subject to the Spaniards; and
these they are very proud of. Mr. *Dam-
ier* relates how we prevail'd with a morose
Indian, by presenting his Wife with a
sky-clour'd Petticoat: And nothing will
oblige

oblige the Women more than to give them Cloaths, especially of Gaudy Colours.

Men
naked.

Conick
Vessel.

Modesty
of both
Sexes.

The Men go ordinarily quite naked without so much as a Clout about them which few other Indians are without. But these have only a small Vessel of Gold or Silver, if they are able, or at least a Piece of Plantain-leaf, of a Conick Figure, like the Extinguisher of a Candle. They forceably bear back the *Penis* within its own Tegument close to the *Pubes*; and they keep it there with this Funnel tied hard upon it, with a String coming from it, and going about their Waists. They leave the *Scrotum* expos'd, having no Sense of Shame with reference to that, as they have with respect to the *Penis*, which they never shew uncovered: But the Men will turn away their Faces even from one another, if by any accident it be uncovered; and when they would make Water, they turn their Backs to their Companions, and squatting down slip of the Funnel with one Hand, and having done, put it on again very nimbly. When they would go to Stool, they choose always to go into the River, both Men or Women; having a great Sense of Shame as to that particular: And in general, they are both a modest and a cleanly People.

Yet the Men also have a value for Cloaths and if any of them had an hold Shirt given him

The Men's
Robes, on
particular
Occasions,

m by any of us, he would be sure to wear it, d strut about at no ordinary rate. Besides is they have a sort of long Cotton Garments, their own, some white, others of a ru black, shap'd like our Carter's Frocks, nging down to their Heels, with a Fringe the same of Cotton about a Span long, and ort, wide, open Sleeves, reaching but to e middle of their Arms. These Gar ents they put on over their Heads ; but ey are worn only on some great Occasions, attending the King or Chief, either at Feast, a Wedding especially ; or sitting Council, or the like. They don't march them : But the Women carry these and eir other Ornaments in Baskets after them ; hich they put on when they come to e Place of Assembly, and there make hem selves as fine as they can. When they e thus assembled, they will sometimes alk about the Place or Plantation where ey are, with these their Robes on : And I once saw *Lacenta* thus walking a ut with two or three hundred of these ttending him, as if he was mustering hem : And I took notice that those in the lack Gowns walk'd before him, and the hite after him, each having their Lances of e same colour with their Robes.

For an Ornament to the Face, beside Plates
their general painting and daubing their hanging
Cheeks with Red when they go to War, over the Mouth,
the

the Men wear at all times a piece of Plate hanging over their Mouths, generally of Silver, but the Principal Men have it of Gold. 'Tis of an Oval Figure, covering the Mouth from Corner to Corner; and this is the length of it. It reaches so low as to lye upon the Under-lip with its lowest side and there is a piece cut out of the upper-side, near the Extremity of it, which Edge being cut assunder, the whole Plate is like the Figure of a Half-moon, only inclining more to an Oval; and gently pinching the Bridle of the Nose with its Points, it hangs dangling from thence. It is in the middle of about the thickness of a Guinea; but grows thinner graduall towards the Edge. The Plates of this size are such as they use when they go to Feast or Council: But that which they wear abroad upon a long March, Hunting, or at ordinary times, is of the same Shape, but much smaller, and does not cover their Lips. Such an one I wore among them of Gold.

The Wo-
mens Nose
Rings.

Instead of this Plate, the Women wear a Ring hanging down in the same manner and the Metal and Size also differing according to their Rank, and the occasion. The lager sort is of the thickness of a Goose quill; and not Oval as the Men's Plate, but Circular. It goes through the Bridle of the Nose; which many times, by its weight,

eight and long use, especially in Elder
Women, it brings down to the Mouth.

Both Men and Women, at solemn Meals

Feasts, when they wear their larger
Plates or Rings, take them out and lay
them aside till they have done Eating; when
bobbing them very clean and bright, they
put them in again. At other times when
they eat or drink, they content themselves
with lifting up with the left Hand, if need
be, the small Plates or Rings they then
wear, (and the Womens Rings are seldom
so small but they lie upon the Lips) while
they use their Right in taking up the Cup
feeding themselves. And by the way,
they always make the chief use of their
right Hands: And I never perceiv'd a
left-handed Person among them. Neither
the Plates nor Rings hinder much their
speaking, tho' they lie bobbing upon their
Lips.

The King or Chief, and some few of the
great ones, at extraordinary times, wear in
each Ear, fastned to a Ring there, two
large Gold Plates, one hanging before to the
ear, and the other behind on the Shoul-
der. They are about a Span long, of an
Heart fashion (as that is commonly painted)
with the Point downward; having on the
upper part a narrow Plate or Label, about
three or four Inches long, by a hole in
which it hangs to the Ring in the Ear.

None of
them Left-
Handed.

It wears great holes in the Ears by frequent use.

Diadems
of Gold,

I once saw *Lacenta*, in a great Council, wear a Diadem of Gold-plate, like a Band about his Head, eight or nine Inches broad, jagged at the top like the Teeth of a Saw, and lined on the inside with a Net-work of small Canes. And all the armed Men who then attended him in Council, wore on their Heads such a Band, but like a Basket of Canes, and so jagged, wrought fine, and painted very handsomely, for the most part red; but not cover'd over with a Gold-plate as *Lacenta's* was. The top of them was set round with long Feathers, of several of the most beautiful Birds, stuck upright in a Ring or Crown: But *Lacenta* had no Feathers on his Diadem.

and of
Canes
and Fea-
thers.

Chains of
Beads,
&c.

their
great
Mens.

Beside these particular Ornaments there are yet other general ones, which they all wear, Men, Women and Children of seven or eight Years old, in proportion to the Age. These are several Strings or Chains of Teeth, Shells, Beads, or the like, hanging from the Neck down upon the Breast, and to the Pit of the Stomach. The Teeth chains are curiously made with Teeth jagged like a Saw in several Rows, so contrived as that the Prominencies of one Row may lie in the Notches of the other, and look like one solid Mass of Bone. This was worn only by *Lacenta*, and some few

the principal Men, on particular Occasions ; and they put them on over the rest their Beads. We us'd to call these Tygers-teeth, though I know not for what reason, for I never saw any such Creature there : Yet I have been informed there are Tygers on the Continent. Some of our men who cross'd the *Isthmus*, told me, they had one there ; and at another time, when we went over with Capt. Sharp, some of the Men said they saw a Tyger, who stood at a small distance, and star'd upon them. I have heard also that there is a small fort, but very fierce, in the Bay of *mpachy*.

But for the rest of them, both Men and Women, they wear not any Teeth, but on-chains a few scattering sometimes here and there how made. the Chains among the rest of the Baubles. Each of them has, it may be, about the neck three or four Hundred Strings of Beads, Shells, or the like, but these divided into seven or eight Ranks ; and the strings of each, by being turn'd a little about one another, make, as it were, so many Ropes of them. These hang usually one below another, yet in no great order ; and the Women generally have theirs hanging all on a Heap or Cluster. Whatever angles or other such Toys they get, they find a place for them among their Chains ; which the heavier they be, the more ornamental.

Their
great
Weight;

when
worn.

namental. She is a poor Woman who has not fifteen or twenty Pound weight upon her; some have thirty or more; and the Men have commonly near twice as much in weight as the Women, according as their Strength is, and their Ability to compass them.

When they are in the House, or on Hunting, or going to War, they wear none of these Chains; but only when they would appear in State, upon occasion of a Feast Wedding, Council, or the like. As they go to the place of Rendezvous, the Women carry them for them, as they do their other Trinkets, in Baskets; one at each end of a Pole laid a-cross the Shoulder. When they come to the Place, they put them on, and walk about; and sometimes will dance in them; till with the Motion and Weight they Sweat extreamly. When they sit down to eat, they take them off till they have done.

The Children have only a few small Chains; and a String or two of Beads or Bugles they will put upon their very Infants. And the Women, besides these Chains, have sometimes Bracelets about their Arms, of a small quantity of the same Materials twisted several times about Both Men and Women, when painted, and set out with all these Fineries, make no ordinary Figure.

Womens
Bracelets
of the
same.

Their

Their Houses lie mostly thin and scatter-
ing, especially in new Plantations, and al-
ways by a River side. But in some Places
there are a pretty many together, so as to
make a Town or Village; yet not stand-
ing close or orderly in Rows or Streets, but
dispers'd here and there, like our Villages ^{and how} seated,
on Commons, or in Wood-lands. They
have Plantations lying about them, some
at a nearer, others a greater distance, re-
serving still a Place to build the common
War-house on. They change not their
seats or Houses, unless either for fear of the
Neighbouring Spaniards, if they think them
too much acquainted with the place of their
Abode; or to mend their Commons,
when the Ground is worn out of Heart; for
they never manure not.

In building they lay no Foundations, on-^{and built.}
ly dig Holes two or three Feet asunder; in
which they set small Posts upright, of an
equal heighth, of six, seven, or eight foot
high. The Walls are walled up with Sticks,
and daub'd over with Earth: And from
these Walls the Roof runs in small Raf-
fers, meeting in a Ridge, and covered
with Leaves of some Trees of the Palm
kind.

The Building is all irregular, The
Length is about 24 or 25 Foot; The
Breadth proportionable. There is no Chim-
ney, but the Fire is made in the middle of

the House, on the Ground ; the Smoke going out at a hole on the top, or at the Crevises in the Thatch. The House is not so much parted into Rooms, as all of it a Cluster of Hovels, joining together into one House. No Stories, no Doors, nor Shelves ; nor other Seats, than Logs of Wood. Every one of the Family has a Hammock tied up, hanging from end to end of the Hovel or Room.

*war-houses or
Forts.*

Several Houses in a Village or Neighbourhood, have one War-house or Fort in common to them ; which is generally at least 120 or 130 Foot long, about 25 broad, the Wall about nine or ten foot high ; and in all to the top of the Ridge about twenty Foot ; and cover'd with Leaves as their other Houses. The Materials and Method of Building are also much the same as in the other Houses ; but there are no Partitions. The Sides and Ends of these War-houses are full of Holes, each about as wide as ones Fist ; but made here and there at Random in no regular Figure or Order. Out of these they view an approaching Enemy, and shoot their Arrows. They have no way of flanking an Enemy. These Houses are always seated on a Level, on the Nap or Edge of a gentle Hill ; and they clear the Coast of Woods and Shrubs, for a Bows-shoot quite round it. There is a Door-way at each end ; and to Barricado it, a sort of Door made of *Macaw*-wood and

nd Bamboes, both split and bound together with Withs ; 'tis about a Foot thick : This they have ready to set up against an Enemis entrance , and two or three Posts in the Ground to support it. 'Tis a great inconvenience of these Forts that they are easily set a Fire ; and the *Spaniards* shoot into the Thatch Arrows with long Shanks made red hot, for that purpose. There is usually a Family of *Indians* living in the War-house, as a Guard to it, and to keep it clean : And they are always kept pretty neat, as their private Houses also are. The War-houses serve them also to hold their Councils, or other general Meetings.

In the Plantations, among their Houses, ^{Plantations} they set so much of Plantains, Maiz, or the like, as serves their Occasions. The Country being all a Forrest, the first thing of their Husbandry is usually to cut down the Trees and clear a piece of Ground. They often let the Trees lie along on the Place three or four Years after they are cut down ; and then set fire to them and the Under-wood or Stumps, burning all together. Yet in the mean time they plant Maiz among the Trees as they lie. So much of the Roots of the Trees as are under Ground, they suffer to lie there and rot, having no way to Grub hem up. When the Ground is pretty clear, they how it up into little Ridges and Hillocks ; but in no very good Form nor regular

gular Distance. In each of these Hillocks they make a hole with their Fingers, and throw in two or three Grains of Maiz as we do Garden-beans ; covering it up with Earth. The Seed time is about *April* ; the Harvest about *September* or *October*. They pluck off the Ears of the Maiz with their Hands, as is usual also elsewhere : And tho' I was not there in their Harvest-time yet I saw the Maiz in the preceeding Harvest laid up in the Husk in their Houses Instead of Threshing, they rub of the Grain. They make no Bread of it, no Cakes, but use the Flower on many occasions ; parching the Corn, and grinding it between two Stones, as Chocolate is made. One use they put the Flower to is to mixt it with Water in a Calabash, and so drink it off ; which they do frequently when they Travel, and have not leisure to get other Provisions. This mixture they call *Chichah*, which, I think, signifies Maiz.

*Corn
Drink.*

They make a Drink also of their Maiz which they call *Chichah Co-pah* ; for *Co-pah* signifies Drink. They steep in a Trough of Water a quantity of Maiz bruised, about twenty or thirty Bushels, if it be against Feast or Wedding ; letting it lie so long till the Water is impregnated with the Corn, and begins to turn sour. Then the Women usually some old Women, who have little else to do, come together and chew Grain

of Maiz in their Mouths, which they spit ^{how fer-}
ut each into a Gòurd or Calabash : And
then they think they have a sufficient quan-
tity of this Spittle and Maiz in the Cala-
bashes, they empty them into the Trough of
Water, after having first taken out the Maiz
that was infus'd in it ; and this serves in-
stead of Barm or Yeast, setting all the
Trough of Liquor in a small Ferment.
When it has done working they draw it off
clean from the Sediment into another
Trough, and then 'tis ready for use. It
astes like four small Beer, yet 'tis very in-
oxicating. They drink large Quantities
of it, and are very fond of it : It makes
them belch very much. This is their choice
Drink ; for ordinarily they drink plain Wa-
ter or *Mislaw*.

Mislaw is a Drink made of Ripe Plan-
tains : There is of two sorts, one made of *Mislaw of*
Plantains fresh-gather'd, the other of dry
nes. The former they roast in its Cod,
which peeling of, they put the Plantain in
to a Calabash of Water, and mash it with
their Hands, till 'tis all dissolved ; and then
they drink it up with the Water. The o-
ther is made of Cakes or Lumps of Plan-
tain dried ; for the Plantains when ripe and
gather'd, will not keep, but quickly grow
otten if left in the Cod. To preserve
them therefore, they make a Mass of the
Pulp of a great many of the ripe Plantains,
which

which they dry with a gentle Fire upon a Barbecue or Grate of Sticks, made like a Grid-iron. This lump they keep for use, breaking off a piece of it when they please, and mashing it in Water for *Miflaw*. They carry a Lump of Plantain with them for this end when ever they travel ; especially into places where they can't hope to get ripe Plantains, tho' they prefer the dried ones. Green and half ripe ones they eat instead of Bread with Flesh ; but they boil them first. They do the same with their Yams and Potato's, which they sometimes roast ; as also the Cassava-root : And their Plantations are never without some or other of these, and usually in good plenty ; especially the old Plantations.

I saw no Herbs or Sallading in their Plantations, neither did I ever see them eat any kind of Herbs. But they never forget to have in their Plantations some of their beloved Pepper ; and they usually are pretty well stor'd with Pine-Apples, which they have very plentiful, and eat of them every Day.

The Men first clear the Plantations, and bring them into order, but the Women have all the trouble of them afterwards : the digging, howing, planting, plucking the Maiz, and setting Yams, and every thing of Hushandry, is left to them, but only the cutting down Trees, or such Work

Women
Planters.

Work that requires greater Strength. The Women also have the managing Affairs within Doors, for they are in general the Drudges of the Family ; especially the old Women, for such Works as they are able to do, as Cooking, Washing, and the like. And abroad also the Women are to attend their Husbands, and do all their Servile Work. Nay, they are little better than their Pack-horses , carrying all the Luggage of their Household-Utensils, Victuals, &c. and when they come to the Place where they are to lodge, the Wife dresses supper, while the Man hangs up the Hammocks ; for each of them lies in their own Hammock.

But notwithstanding the Women are put thus to all manner of Drudgery about the House and Plantations, and in Traveling abroad, and are little better than Slaves to their Husbands ; yet they do their Work so readily and chearfully, that it appears to be rather their own Choice than any necessity laid upon them. They are in general very good condition'd, pitiful and courteous to one another, but especially to Strangers ; ready to give any just attendance or assistance they can. They observe their Husbands with a profound Respect and Duty upon all occasions ; and on the other side their Husbands are very kind and loving to them. I never knew an Indian beat his Wife,

The Wo-
men's
Drudgery
voluntary.

Their
good Con-
ditions ;

and their
Husbands.

Wife, nor give her any hard Words : No even in the Quarrels, which they are wont to have in their Cups, do they shew any Roughness towards their Women who attend them.

Care of
their
Children.
Lying-in.

Nursing.

Educa-
tion of the
Boys.

Beside these Cares, the Women have that which more immediately belongs to them the Care of their Children. When a Woman is deliver'd of a Child, another Woman takes it in her Arms within half an hour or less after 'tis born, and takes the lying-in Woman upon her Back, and goes with both of them into the River and washes them there. The Child for the first Month is tied upon a Board, or piece of *Macaw*-wood split (for that serves them usually for Boards, having no Saws) and this piece of Wood is swathed to the Back of the Child and their Children generally grow very straight. When their is occasion to clean the Child, they take it off from the Board, and wash it with cold Water ; and then swath it on again. The Mother takes up the Child to give it Suck, Board and all, and lays it down again in a little Hammock made for that purpose ; the upper part of which is kept open with short Sticks.

As the Children grow up, the Boys are bred to their Fathers Exercises ; especially shooting with the Bow and Arrow, and throwing the Lance ; at both which they are very expert.

expert. I have seen things performed by them with a Dexterity almost incredible : for Instance, a little Boy of about eight ^{Their} years old, would set a Cane up on end, and going about twenty Paces from it, would split it with a Bow and Arrow, and not miss once in several Essays. This I have seen, and this is the chief of their Exercise : And as they generally accompany their Fathers on Hunting, (especially when about ten or twelve Years old, and big enough to carry their own Provision, and a Calabash of Corn-Drink) so they will shoot little Birds they meet with, and strike with the Hunt. Their young Children they never carry abroad with them on a Journey, or on a hunting or fighting Expedition. The Boys, when grown somewhat big, always go abroad with the Father and Mother, and do what little Services they can ; but the Girls stay at home with the old Women.

They seem very fond of their Children, ^{Indulging} both Fathers and Mothers ; and I have scarce seen them use any Severity towards them. And the Children are suffer'd to divert themselves which way they will. Swimming in the Rivers and catching Fish, is a great Exercise even for the small Boys and Girls ; and the Parents also use that Refreshment. They go quite naked, both Boys and Girls, till the Age of Puberty ; when

when the Girls put on their Clout, and
the Boys the Funnel.

Girls Employments. The Girls are bred up by their Mother to their Domestick Employments. They make them help to dress the Victuals, and set them to draw Strings out of *Maho*-bark, and to beat *Silk-grass*, for Thread, Cordage, and Nets. They pick the Cotton also, and spin it for their Mothers weaving. For weaving, the Women make a Roller of Wood, about three foot long, turning easily about between two Posts. About this they place Strings of Cotton, of three or four Yards long, at most, but oftener less, according to the use the Cloth is to be put to, whether for a Hammock, or to tie about their Waists, or for Gowns, or Blankets to cover them in their Hammocks, as they lie in them in their Houses; which are all the Uses they have for Cloth: And they never weave a piece of Cotton with a design to cut it, but of a size that shall just serve for the particular use. The Threads thus coming from the Roller are the VVarp; and for the VVooft, they twist Cotton-yarn about a small piece of *Macaw*-wood, notch'd at each end; and taking up every other Thread of the VVarp with the Fingers of one Hand, they put the VVooft through with the other Hand, and receive it out on the other side: And to make the Threads of the VVooft lie close in the Cloth, they strike

**The wo-
mens
Weaving.**

em at every turn with a long and thin
ce of Macaw-wood like a Ruler, which
s a-cross between the Threads of the
Yarp for that purpose.

The Girls also twist Cotton-Yarn for
nges, and prepare Canes, Reeds, or Pal-
to-Leaves, as the Boys also do, for Bas-
-making. But the making up the Baskets
the Mens work ; who first dye the Mate-
ls of several curious lively Colours, and
en mix and weave them very prettily.

They weave little Baskets like Cups also ve-
neat ; with the Twigs wrought so very
e and close, as to hold any Liquor, with-
t any more to do, having no Lacker or
rnish : And they as ordinarily drink out
these woven Cups, as out of their Ca- woven
oashes, which they paint very curiously.

They make Baskets of several sizes, for
rrying their Cloaths, or other uses, with
eat variety of Work ; and so firm, that
ou may crush them, or throw them about,
ow you will almost, with little or no da-
age to them.

The young Maids are shut up in private Modesty
their Parents at the time of Puberty, and of the
ill not be seen by any, but put a piece of young
otton as a Veil over their Faces, if any one
ould come accidentally into the place
here they are, though it be their Father.
his Confinement lasts not long, but they
on go abroad again. They are very mo-
dest ;

The Mens
Basket-
making

Cups.

dest; and though they will lay hold of an
Part of a Man, yet they do it with great
Simplicity and Innocence.

Plurality
of Wives.

Lacenta had several Wives, as others
them also had. *Lacenta's* were Seven in
number. When he went a Progress or long
Journey, 'twas so contrived, that he still
found one of his Wives at every new Stage
he came to.

Punish-
ment of
Adultery.

Adultery is punished among them with
the Death of both Parties. Yet if the Woman
confesses the Fact to her Husband, and
swears she was forc'd, she finds Favour.
But if she conceals it, and it be prov'd a
gainst her, she is burnt. Their Laws are
vere also in other respects; for a Thief die
without Mercy.

Theft,

and de-
bauching
Virgins.

If a Man debauches a Virgin, they thrust
a sort of Briar up the Passage of his Penis,
and then turn it round ten or a dozen times.
Which is not only a great Tortment, but
commonly mortifies the part; and the Person
dies of it; but he has liberty to cure
himself if he can. These Facts must be
proved by Oath; which is by their
Tooth.

Their
Marriage.

When they marry, the Father of the
Bride, or the next Man of Kin, keeps her
privately in the same Apartment with him
self the first seven Nights; whether to ex-
press an unwillingness to part with her, or

r what other Reason I know not ; and she
then deliver'd to her Husband.

When a Man disposes of his Daughter,
he invites all the *Indians* within 20 Miles
round, to a great Feast, which he provides
for them. The Men who come to the Wed-
ding bring their Axes along with them, to
work with : The Women bring about half
Bushel of Maiz : The Boys bring Fruit and
Roots : The Girls Fowls and Eggs ; for none
come empty-handed. They set their Pre-
sents at the Door of the House, and go a-
way again, till all the rest of the Guests
have brought theirs ; which are all receiv'd
in, and dispos'd of by the People of the
House.

Then the Men return first to the Wed-
ding, and the Bridegroom presents each
Man with a Calabash of strong Drink, and
conducts them through the House one by
one, into some open place behind it. The
Women come next, who likewise receive a
Calabash of Liquor, and march through the
House. Then come the Boys, and last of
all the Girls ; who all drink at the Door,
and go after the rest.

Then come the Fathers of the young
Couple, with their Son and Daughter : The
Father of the Bridegroom leads his Son, and
the Father of the Bride leads his Daughter.
The former makes a Speech to the Compa-
ny ; and then dances about with many An-

tick Gestures, till he is all on a Sweat. Then kneeling down he gives his Son to the Bride whose Father is kneeling also and holds her having danc'd himself into a Sweat, as the other. Then the young couple take each other by the Hand, and the Bridegroom returns the Bride to her Father; and thus ends the Ceremony.

Working
for the
new Cou-
ple.

Then all the Men take up their Axes and run shouting and hollowing to a Tradition of Wood-land, which before is laid out for a Plantation for the young Couple. There they fall to work, cutting down the Woods and clearing the Ground as fast they can. Thus they continue about Seven Days, working with the greatest Vigour imaginable. And all the Ground which they clear, the Women and Children plant with Maiz, or whatever else is agreeable to the Season. They also build a House for the new-married Couple to live in.

The Mar-
riage Feast

The seven Days being ended, and the young Man settled with his Wife in his new House, the Company make merry there with *Chicha-Co-pah*, the Corn-drink before described, of which they are sure to provide good Store. They also make Provision for Feasting; and the Guests fall too very heartily.

Hard
Drinking.

When their Eating is over, the Men fall to hard drinking: But before they begin the Bridegroom takes all their Arms, and hangs

ngs them to the Ridge-pole of the House, Care to
here none can get at them but himself : prevent
or they are very quarelsome in their quarelling.
rink: They continue drinking Night and Day, till all the Liquor is spent ; which lasts usually three or four Days. During which some are always drinking, while others are drunk and sleeping : And when all the Drink is out, and they have recover'd their Senses, they all return to their own homes.

They have Feasting on other Occasi- Other
s also ; as after a great Council held, Feasts and
any other Meeting ; which they have Meals.
metimes only for merriment. The Men
instantly drink to one another at Meals,
speaking some Word, and reaching out the
cup towards the Person they drink to.
They never drink to their Women ; but these
instantly stand by and attend them while
they are eating ; take the Cup of any one
who has drank , throw out the remainder
of the Liquor, rinse it, and give it full to
another. The Women at all Feasts, and in
their own Houses, wait on their Husbands
till they have done ; and then go and eat
themselves, or with one another.

The Men, when they are at home, trouble The Mens
emselves little with any Busines ; but that Employ-
ey may not be quite idle, they will be of-
en making them Cups and Baskets, Arrows
and Heads for them, Lances, Nets, and the
e.

Mr. W A F E R's Description

The Men make also a sort of Pipes small hollow Bamboes, and sometimes of single Reed. They cut Notches in it, and blow it strongly, making a whining Noise but without any distinct Notes: And they frequently entertain themselves with such Instruments, as they us'd in their *Pawanin*. They will do any thing to make a Noise which they love much; and they keep every one a Humming at the same time to themselves.

Dancing.

They Hum also when they Dance, which they do many times thirty or forty in a Ring, Men only together. They stretch out their Hands, laying them on another's Shoulders. Then they move gently side-way round in the same Circle; and shake all the Joints of their Bodies with a wriggling Antick Gesture, as they move along the Ring.

They pipe and drum often, even at working times; but their dancing they use chiefly when they get together to make merry. When they have danc'd some time, one other of the Company goes out of the Ring, jumps about, and plays Antick Tricks throwing and catching his Lance, bending back towards the Ground, and springing forward again, with many other Motions like our Tumblers; but with more Activity than Art: And when one is tired with His Tricks, another steps out; and sometimes

wo or three together. As soon as ever 'tis over, they jump into the River, all in a violent Sweat as they are, and there wash themselves clean ; and when they come out of the Water, they stroke it off from their Hair and Bodies with their Hands. A Dancing-bout, if the meeting be large, lasts sometimes a whole Day, seldom less than five or six Hours ; and 'tis usually after having a short drinking Bout : But they don't dance after they have drank very hard.

These, and the Huntings and shooting at Mark, are their chief Divertisements; for both Men and Boys will be letting fly at anything they see, though for nothing but Exercise or trial of Skill. The Women have Dancings and Merriments by themselves, when their Husbands Pastimes are over; or they never feast nor play together with the Men: But they will drink by themselves till they are fuddled.

The Women take great care of their Husbands when they have made themselves drunk. For when they perceive him in such a Condition that he can bear up no longer, they get one or two more Women to assist them to take him up, and put him into his Hammock ; where as he lies Snoring, they stand by and sprinkle Water on his Body to cool him, washing his Hands, Feet and Face; stroking off that Water with their Hands, as it grows warm, and throwing on fresh.

The Wo-
mens Di-
verisons.

I have seen ten or twelve or more, lying thus in their Hammocks after a Feast, and the Women standing by to look after them.

Hunting
Expeditions.

The Men never stir abroad upon the most ordinary Occasion, if it be but just without the Door to make Water, but they take with them some or other of their Weapons their Bow and Arrow, Lance, Hatchet or Macheat or Long-knife. Their most frequent Expeditions in time of Peace, are to go a Hunting. For this is their way of supplying themselves with Flesh; and they go out as often as it fails at home. They sometimes go out a Family or two only by themselves; but they have often larger and more solemn Huntings, of a great many in Company together: And there is seldom a Council held, or Feast, but there is some Hunting Match concluded on before they part; and a time set for every one to appear with their several Necessaries, at the general Rendezvous.

A Hunting Expedition last sometime 3 or 4, sometimes 10, 12, 17 or 18 Days according as they meet with the Game and as the Course is which they steer to find it: For sometimes they will range to the Borders, to visit or traffick with their Neighbouring *Indians*: and they will hunt all the way as they go and return. They hunt more or less at all Seasons of the

Year

ear; never regarding whether their Venison be in Season or not. They take with them one or two Dogs a piece, to beat about; and there go as well Women as Men. When I went with them a Hunting a young VVoman was appointed me to wait on me, and carry my Basket of Provisions.

The VVomen carry in their Baskets, Provisions, Plantains, Bonanoes, Yams, Potatoes and Cassava-roots, ready roasted; but in the Woods, among the ruin'd Plantations, they often meet with green Plantains which they dres there, and with these Roots: so that if they go designedly among such Plantations, they carry the less with them. They carry also some parch'd Maiz in Meal or Flower, and some ripe Plantains raw to make *Miflaw* with. This is all their Provision. Every VVoman carries a Calabash; and there are one or two Pipkins among them all. The Men carry Bows and Arrows, a Tamahock or little Axe, and a Machete. All go barefoot, and are often scratch'd in the VVoods, but matter it not. They hunt *Pecary*, *Warree*, *Quaums*, *Chicalees*, *Corroson's*, or any other Beast or Bird they meet with, except Monkeys and Deer. The Fowls, and what will not be so easily preserv'd, they eat presently. They lodge all Night at any place where they happen to be at Sun-set, so it be near a Brook or River,

ver, and on the Nap of the Hill. They hang up their Hammocks between two Trees, and cover themselves with a Plantain-Leaf, for Shelter from Rain, VVind &c. with a Fire all Night by the Hammock. They never hunt after Sun-set ; and begin not again till Sun-rise. Their chief Game are the *Pecary* and *Warree*; neither of which are swift of foot. They go in Doves often 200 or 300 ; so that if the *Indian* come upon them unawares, they usually kill some by Random Shot among them. But else, they are many times a whole Day without getting any ; or so few, considering how many they start, that it seems a great Toil to little purpose. I have seen about a thousand started, in several Doves, where I was a hunting with them ; of which we kill'd but two, as I remember. Sometimes when they are Shot, they carry away the Arrows quite. When the Beast is tir'd, it will stand at a Bay with the Dogs ; which will set him round, lying close, not daring to seize, but snapping at the Buttocks ; and when they see their Master behind a Tree ready to shoot, they all withdraw to avoid the Arrow. As soon as an *Indian* hath shot a *Pecary* or *Warree*, he runs in and Lances them ; then he unbowels them, throwing away the Guts, and cuts them in two a-cross the middle. Then he cuts a piece of Wood sharp at both ends ; sticks

the

the forepart of the Beast at one end, and the hinder part at the other. So each laying his Stick a-cross his Shoulder, they go to the Rendezvous, where they appointed the Women to be ; after which they carry their Meat Home, first Barbecuing it that night.

When they take a Beast or Bird, they pierce it with the Lances, or shoot Arrows into it, to let out the Blood. Then they quarter it (first cutting off the Head) ; and if it be a *Pecary* they scald off the Hair with hot Water ; if a *Warree*, they flea it. From some of the Birds they strip the Feathers only, from others the Skin also : And this not regularly, while the Carcass is whole, but piece-meal, after they have dismember'd it ; especially in their Journies.

If they intend to preserve any, having little Salt, they erect four forked Sticks eight or nine Foot asunder, on which they lay two parallel Staves that shall be above a Foot from the Ground, and so make a Barbecue. A-cross these Staves they lay the pieces of the Beasts or Birds ; and spread underneath a few live Coals, to make which they burn a parcel of Wood on purpose ; and turn the same pieces, and renew this small Fire for three or four Days, or a Week, till the Meat be as dry as a Chip, or like our smoak'd Beef. This they do abroad if they kill a great many *Pecary*, *Birds*,

Birds, &c. and bring the pieces home ready dried : And if there be much of it the Men help the Women to carry home the Venison. These pieces will keep great while ; and when the stock is almost out, they go again a Hunting. They make a Barbecue at home also, heaping up these dried pieces a-cross, and often putting some Embers underneath, to keep them from giving, or growing musty, in that moist Country. From these pieces they cut off bits for use as they want them.

Their Cookery ; If they take any parcels of their dried Flesh, or any newly killed, they cut it into small pieces, and throw them into the Pippkin ; putting into it some of the Roots and green Plantains or Bonano's, or any other Eatable, and a great deal of Pepper ; stewing all together by a simmering gentle Heat never boiling it. The Vessel stands thus close cover'd for seven or eight Hours ; for 'tis set on very early in the Morning, and they stay till all be brought to Pulp or Mash. This is for set Meals ; for Plantain and Bonano's they eat all Day ; but this set Meal of Flesh they eat but once, about Mid-day only. The Mash they pour out into a large Earthen Dish or Calabash, setting it on the great Block, which is every House as a Table, sitting round on little Blocks as on Stools. But at great Feasts

and manner of Eating.

The Indians marching upon a Visit, or to Fcast. P. 140.

his Lady.

Attendants.

Lacenta.



RPJCB

large Companies, they make a great
barbecue, ten, twelve, or twenty Foot long,
more, as the Company is, and broad
proportionably: They spread on it three or
four Breadths of Plantain-leaves for a Ta-
ble-Cloath. Every one has a Calabash of
water standing by him at his Right-Hand,
on the Ground. In eating, they dip the
two Fore-fingers of the Right-Hand bent
back-ward, and take up therewith out of the
fish, as with a Spoon, as much as they
can, stroking it across into their Mouths. At
every mouthful they dip their Fingers into the
Calabash of Water by their Side, whether
for Cleanliness or Cooling, I know not; for
they eat their Meat excessive hot, as well
as violently pepper'd. They eat nothing with
Bread; but when they have a lump of
it (which is rare) at every three or four
mouthfuls they stroke it over their Tongue,
give a Relish, and then lay it down a-
gain.

The Indians, when they travel, guide them-
selves either by the Sun, when it shines, or by
bearing towards such a determinate Point,
observing the bending of the Trees, accord-
ing as the Wind is. If they are at a loss
in their way, they notch the Barks of Trees,
to see which side is thickest; which is al-
ways the South, or Sunny side; and their
way lies generally through Woods. They
also through Swamps, Boggs, Rivers, &c.
where

where there is no sign of a Path, and are often forced to turn aside ; yet will keep the way pretty direct for several Days together clearing their way through Thickets with their Macheats, especially if of hollow Bamboes ; for there is no getting through without it. They swim over Rivers, Men Women and Children, without felling Trees as we did there. But down the River they use either their Canoas, or Bark-Logs made of Light-wood.

Shewing
the Way
and Time
by Signs.

When any enquire the Way of them, we had several times occasion to do in passing and repassing the *Isthmus*, their usual Method of informing them as to the Bearing of *Place* they enquire after, is by pointing towards it ; and as to the *Time* in which they may hope to arrive there, by pointing to some part of the Arc the Sun describes in their Hemisphere : For according as the point higher or lower, either to the East West of the Meridian, they suggest the time of the Day, Morning or Afternoon, which you may hope to arrive at the River, Plantations, or whatever 'tis you enquire after. So the middle distance between the Eastern Limb of the Horizon, and the Meridian, signifies nine a Clock in the Morning ; $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the South-west Arc of the Sun Diurnal Course denotes four in the Afternoon, &c. If the Time they would intimate be not of Hours but Days, they tu-

th

ir Faces Southward, and describing with
ir Hand the Arc of the Suns Diurnal
ourse from East to West, when they have
ought their Hand to point to the Western
orizon, they then bring it to the side of
ir Head ; and laying down their Head on
at side upon it, and shutting their Eyes,
interfeit for a moment their being asleep.
hen repeating the Motion with their
nd, and the intervening sleeping times,
ey make you understand that there will be
many sleeping Times or Nights before
n arrive at the place you seek.

I observ'd among them no distinction of ^{Computa}
eeks, or particular Days, no parting the ^{of Time.}
ay into Hours, or any Portions, otherwise
an by this Pointing : And when they use
is, or any other Sign, yet they speak at
e same time, and express their Meaning
their own Language, tho' to *Europeans*
ho understand it not.. They reckon
imes past by no Revolutions of the Hea-
enly Bodies, but the Moons : For *Lacenta*
reaking of the Havock the *Spaniards* had
ade to the Westward, intimated 'twas a
reat many Moons ago.

Their Computation is by Unites and ^{Numbers}
ens, and Scores, to an Hundred ; beyond ^{and Calcu-}
hich I have not heard them reckon. To
express a Number above this, they take a
ock of their Hair, little or great (in pro-
ortion to the Number they would inti-
mate.)

(mate) and hold it up in their Hands, sori-
ing it gradually with their Fingers, an-
shaking it. To express a thing innumer-
able, they take up all the Hair on one side
of the Head, and shake it.

When we went into the South Seas un-
der Captain Sharp, we were in Number a
bout 336, as I remember; and a pretty
many of the *Indians* of the *Isthmus* bor-
ous Company in our March. They were
willing to take account of our Number as
we march'd; so one of the *Indians* sat in
the Path, and having a little heap of Maiz
grains by him, for every Man of ours that
pass'd by him he put one Grain into his
Basket. When he had thus taken a great part
of our Number, one of our Men in passing
by, gave his Basket purposely a Toss, and
threw out his Corn, and so spoil'd his Ac-
count. This seem'd to displease them. Yet
one of them got a little before, and
fitting close in the Wood, at a small dis-
tance from the narrow Path, which we
were to pass one by one, he there took our
number in Grains of Maiz. But when he
had taken his Account, they were put to
it to cast it up: For two or three Days af-
ter, in the progress of our March, comin-
among some of the Southern *Indians*, we
saw some twenty or thirty of the grave
Men got together, and trying their Skill to
compute the Grains in the Basket; which
when

When they had laid upon a Plantain-leaf, several of them indeavour'd to tell one after another : But when they could tell no further, (the number probably exceeding their Arithmetick) and seem'd to grow very hot, and earnest in their Debates about ; one of them started up, and sorting out Lock of his Hair with his Fingers and making it, seem'd to intimate the Number to be great and unknown ; and so put an end to the Dispute. But one of them came after us, and enquir'd our Number in broken Spanish.

Their Capital Numbers, *One, Two, Three;* they name thus :

	Numetal Names.
1. <i>Conjugō.</i>	
2. <i>Poquah.</i>	
3. <i>Pauquah.</i>	
4. <i>Pakequah.</i>	
5. <i>Eterrah.</i>	
6. <i>Indricah.</i>	
7. <i>Coogolah.</i>	
8. <i>Paukopah.</i>	
9. <i>Pakekopah.</i>	
10. <i>Anivego.</i>	
11. <i>Anivego Conjugō.</i>	
12. <i>Anivego Poquah.</i>	
13. <i>Anivego Pauquah, &c.</i>	
20. <i>Toola Boguah.</i>	
40. <i>Toolá Guannah.</i>	

And so on to 100.

L

Under

Under ten they content themselves with naming the particular Number at once ; which they do readily. But at the same time that they name *Anivego*, or ten, they clap together their expanded Hands. And for 11, 12, 13, &c. to twenty they clap together their Hands, and say *Anivego* ; and then separating them, they strike in order their Fingers of the Left-hand, one by one with the Fore-finger of the Right, saying *Anivego Conjugo*, *Anivego Poqua*, *Anivego Pauqua*, &c. to the number they would express, if under twenty.

When they would express twenty, they clap their Hands twice, (once at every ten) and say *Toola Boguah*. *Toola* seems to signify the same with them, as *Score* with us. For 21, they say *Toola Bogua Conjugo* ; 22 *Toola Bogua Poqua*, &c. To express 30 they clap their Hands thrice, and say *Toola Bogua Anivego*, (Twenty and Ten) for 31 *Toola Bogua Anivego Conjugo*, (Twenty and Eleven), and so on to 40 ; when again they clap their Hands four times, and say *Toola guannah*, implying another Score 41, *Toola guannah Conjugo*, &c. 50, *Toola guannah Anivego*, (Two Score and Ten,) 51 *Toola guannah Anivego Conjugo*, (Two Scores and Eleven), &c. The Name of the other Scores to 100, I know not ; and there are few of them can reckon so far : For while I was among them, I was Industrious to learn

earn their Numbers, and 'twas a Diversion
had with them ; for they liked well my
trying to imitate them ; and wold be
very merry upon it : But 'twas not every
one could readily carry me much far-
ther than I have now reckoned, or set me
right if I was out.

Their way of Reckoning thus from Score to Score, is no more than what our old English way was : But there saying instead of 31, 32. One Score and Eleven, One Score and Twelve, is much like the High-Landers of Scotland and Ireland, reckoning Eleven and Twenty, Twelve and Twenty, &c. So for 53. the High-Landers say Thirteen and Twoscore, as the Darien Indians would, Two Score and Thirteen, only changing the Place. In my Youth I was well acquainted with the High-Land, or Primitive Irish Language ; both as it is spoken in the North of Ireland, particularly at the Navan upon the Boyne, and about the Town of Virgini upon Lough Rammer in the Barony of Castle Raghéen, in the County of Cavan ; and also in the High-Lands of Scotland, where I have been up and down in several Places. Their way of Reckoning may be a Curiosity to some ; for which Reason I have here inserted a Table of it ; spelt not according to the Orthography, but the Pronunciation.

Irish and
Scotch
Highland-
ers Num-
bers.

1. *Hean.*
2. *Dō.*
3. *Tree.*
4. *Caher.*
5. *Cooig.*
6. *Shae.*
7. *Shauchtē.*
8. *Oacht.*
9. *Nnye.*
10. *Deh.*
11. *Heanegg.*
12. *Dōweegg.*
13. *Treedeegg.*
14. *Caherdeegg.*
15. *Cooigdeegg.*
16. *Shaedeegg.*
17. *Shauchtdeegg.*
18. *Oachtdeegg.*
19. *Nnyedeegg.*
20. *Feb.* A Score.
21. *Hean augus feb.* Briefly
[ausfeh ; augus signifies and.]
22. *Dō augus feb.* Two and a Score.
23. *Tree augus feb.* Three, &c.
30. *Deh augus feb.* Ten and a Score.
31. *Heaneegg augus feb..* Eleven and a [Score]
32. *Dōweegg augus. feb*
40. *Yoyiht.*
41. *Hean augus th' yoyiht.*
43. *Dō augus th' yoyiht.*
50. *Deh*

50. *Deb augus th' yoyiht.*
 51. *Heaneegg th' yoyiht.*
 52. *Dæeegg augus th' yoyiht.*
 60. *Tree fehth.*
 61. *Hean augus Tree fehth.*
 70. *Deb augus Tree fehth.*
 80. *Careh-fehth.*
 90. *Deb augus Careh-fehth.*
 100. *Cooig fehth ; or Caed, a Hundred.*
 200. *Oychead.*
 1000. *Meelah.*
 00000. *Meelioon.*

My Knowledge of the *High-Land Lan-* Indian
gue made me the more capable of learn- Pronun-
*g the *Darien Indians* Language, when I* ciation
as among them. For there is some Af- compar'd
uity, not in the signification of the Words with theirs.
 Each Language, but in the Pronunciation,
 which I could easily intimate ; both being
 spoken pretty much in the Throat, with fre-
 quent Aspirates, and much the same sharp
 & circumflex Tang or Cant. I learned a
 great deal of the *Darien Language* in a
 months Conversation with them ; for I was
 always asking what they call this and that :
 and *Lacenta* was continually talking with
 me ; who spake also a few Words of bro-
 ken Spanish. I took no care to retain any
 of the *Indians* Language ; but some few
 Words that I still remember, I have here put
 as a Specimen.

*Indian
Words.*

Tautah, Father.

Nannah, Mother.

Poonah, Woman.

Roopah, Brother.

Bidama soquah Roopoh? How do you Brother?

Neenah, a Girl.

Nee, the Moon.

Chaunah, Go.

Chaunah Weemacah; Make haste, run.

Shennorung; big, a great Thing.

Eechah, ugly.

Paccha, foh! ugly!

Eechah Malooquah, (an Expression of great dislike)

Cotchah, Sleep.

Caupah, a Hammock,

Cotchah Caupah? Will you go sleep in the Hammock?

Pa poonah eetah Coupah? Woman have you got the Hammock?

Doolah, Water.

Doolah Copah? Will you drink Water?

Chicha-Copah, Maiz-Drink.

Mamaubah, Fine.

Cah, Pepper.

Aupah eenah? What do you call this?

Mr. Wafer's, Voyages, &c.

Having thus gone over the *Isthmus*, The Relation and made such Observations about it as occur'd to me, I shall now resume the Thread of my Voyage, which I broke in the South Sea, at *Realeja* on the Coast of Mexico, where I parted with Mr. Dampier, after my second being with him in those Seas. Captain *Swan* in the *Cygnet*, was going to the Westward; and Mr. Dampier, chose to go with him. I staid with Captain *Davis* in the *Batchelors Delight*; and he was for going again to the Southward.

So we left them in the Harbour of *Realeja*, when we set out Aug. 27. 1685. with three other Vessels in our Company. But our Men growing very sick when we were got out to Sea, we soon put into the Gulph of *Amapalla*. There we lay several Weeks at a small Island, on which we built Huts for our sick Men, whom we put ashore. In our 4 small Ships, we had then above 130 sick of the Spotted Fever, many of whom died: Yet tho' I attended them every Day, I thank God I escap'd the Infection. But 'tis not my Intention to particu-

Iarize as to all the Places or Occurrences we met with ; for I kept no Journal : But some such Things as I took more particular notice of, and thought worth remarking I shall briefly speak of as I go along.

Being in great want of Provision while we lay here, we went ashore, in order to supply our Necessities at a Beef-Estantion on the Continent, at the South of the Cod of the Bay, which lay from the Landing-place about three Miles. In our way we were forced to pass a hot River in an open *Savannah*, although we made some difficulty at it by Reason of its Heat. This River issued out from under a Hill : But it was no Vulcan, tho' there are several on this Coast. I had the Curiosity to wade up the Stream as far as I had Day-light to guide me : The Water was clear and shallow, but the Streams under the Hill were like those of a Boiling Pot, and my Hair was wet with them. The River without the Hill reek'd for a great way. Many of our Men who had the Itch bath'd themselves here, and growing well soon after, they imputed it to the Sulphurousness, or other Virtue of this Water. In this place are a Multitude of *Wolves*, which are the boldest that ever I met with : for they would come so near, as to be almost ready to pull the Flesh out of our Hands : Yet we durst not shoot them for fear the noise of our Guns

Fierce
Wolves,

uns should call more to their Assistance; and we went but stragling up and own.

Our Men being tolerably well recover'd, stood away to the Southward, and came to the Island *Cocos*, in 5 Deg. 15 Min. N. I. *Cocos*, at. 'Tis so called from its Coco-Nuts, herewith 'tis plentifully stor'd. Tis but a small Island, yet a very pleasant one: For a pleasant Place, the middle of the Island is a steep Hill, surrounded all about with a Plain, declining to the Sea. This Plain, and particularly the Valley where you go ashore, is thick set with Coco-nut Trees, which flourish here very finely, it being a rich and fruitful soil. They grow also on the Skirts of the Hilly Ground in the middle of the Isle, and scattering in Spots upon the sides of it, very pleasantly. But that which contributes most to the Pleasure of the Place is, that a great many Springs of clear and sweet Water rising to the top of the Hill, are there gathered as in a deep large Basin or Pond, the Top subsiding inwards quite round; and the Water having by this means no Channel whereby to flow along, as in a Brook or River, it overflows the Verge of its Basin in several Places, and runs trickling down in many pretty Streams. In some places of its overflowing, the rocky Sides of the Hill being more than perpendicular, and hanging over the Plain beneath,

neath, the Water pours down in a Cata-
ract, as out of a Bucket, so as to leave a
^{Arched} Space dry under the Spout, and form a
^{Cataracts,} kind of Arch of Water; which together
with the advantage of the Prospect, the
near adjoining Coco-nut Trees, and the
freshness which the falling Water gives
the Air in this hot Climate, makes it a ve-
ry charming Place; and delightful to sev-
eral of the Senses at once.

Our Men were very much pleas'd with
the Entertainment this Island afforded them.
And they also fill'd here all their Water-Casks
for here is excellent fresh Water in the Ri-
vulet, which those little Cataracts form
below in the Plain, and the Ship lay
just at its Outlet into the Sea, where
there was very good Riding: So that 'tis
as Commodious a Watering-place as any
have met with.

Nor did we spare the Coco-nuts, eating
what we would, and drinking the Milk
and carry several Hundreds of them on
board. Some or other of our Men went
ashore every Day: And one day among
the rest, being minded to make themselves
very merry, they went ashore and cut down
a great many Coco-trees; from which they
gather'd the Fruit, and drew about twenty
Gallons of the Milk. Then they all sat
down and drank Healths to the King
Queen, &c. They drank an excessi-
quan-

uantity ; yet it did not end in Drunkenness : but however, that sort of Liquor had so Numb'd their Nerves, that they could neither go nor stand : Nor could they return on board the Ship, without the Help of those who had not been Partakers in the Frolick : Nor did they recover it under four or five Days time.

From hence we stood on still to the South, I. *Gallapago's* and came to one of the *Gallapago-Islands*, ^{Pago's} lying under the Line. Upon one of these Islands we found a great many very large Land-Tortoise, of that sort which we us'd to call *Hecate*. Upon this Island is no Water to be found, but in one place, whither I observ'd these Animals frequently go to drink ; but they go not into the Water.

At this Island there was but one Watering-place, and there we Careen'd our Ship. Hither many Turtle-Doves and other Birds resorted for Water ; which were at first so familiar with us, that they would light upon our Heads and Arms ; insomuch that for several Days we maintained the Ships Company with them : But in a little time they began to be so shy, that we could kill none but what we shot. Here are also *Guano's*, ^{Guano's} very plentiful, which are very good Food. There grows a sort of Wood in this Isle very sweet in smell. 'Tis but a low Tree, not shrubby, but like a Pear-tree, tho'

though thicker ; and full of very sweet Gum. While we lay here at the *Gallapago's*, we took in at one of the Islands there 500 Packs of Flower, which we had formerly left there upon the Rocks ; but the Turtle-Doves had devoured a great deal of the Flower, for the Bags lay expos'd to the Air.

Flower
left there.

Cruising
on the
Coast of
Peru.

When we left the *Gallapago's* we went cruising up and down about several of the Islands and Coasts of Peru ; the particulars of which I shall not trouble the Reader with. We had Engagements at *Guvra*, *Guacha*, and *Pisca* ; and the two last very sharp ones, yet we took the Towns. There was with us then in Company Captain *Knight* only ; for the other two Vessels that came with us from *Amapalla*, had left us at the Island *Cocos*. 'Twas July 1686. when we were at *Pisca*, and Capt. *Knight* and we kept Company almost all that Year.

Monkeys
and Oys-
ters at
Gorgonia.

Among other Places we were at the Island *Gorgonia*, where we clean'd ; and I took notice of several Monkeys there who lived partly upon Oysters, which they got out of the Sea at low Water. Their way was to take up an Oyster, and lay it upon a Stone, and with another Stone to keep beating of it till they had broke the Shell in pieces.

La Nasca
Wine.

We were together also at *La Nasca*, which is a small Port, in the Lat. of 15 S. It affords abundance of rich, strong Wine, (as *Pisca* and other Places on that Coast

oast also do) tasted much like that of *Maura*. 'Tis brought down out of the Country to this Port, to be shipt for *Lima*, *Panama*, or other Places. It lies here sometimes many Years stopt up in Jars of about eight Gallons apiece : But the Jars are under no Shelter, but stand expos'd to the hot scorching Sun ; being plac'd along the way, and between the Rocks, every Merchant having his own Mark'd. We took in more of this Wine.

We were also together at *Coquimbo*, a *Coquimbo*. large Town with nine Churches in it, lying about 29 S. Lat. Here we landed upon deep Sand, in a large Bay, which had a small River that ran through the Country, and made its way out three Mile below the Town. In this River the *Spaniards* get Gold higher up in the Country ; and the ^{Its Gold} banks of the River by the Sea, as well as ^{River.} the whole Bay, are all bespangled with particles of Gold ; insomuch that as we travelled along the Sandy Bays ; our People were covered with a fine Gold Dust ; but too fine for any thing else ; for it would be an endless work to pick it up. This observation I have made in some other places along the Coast, where any of these Gold Rivers make their way into the Sea through Sandy Bays ; for there the Sand is in a manner gilded by them : But all that is worth looking after is up near the

the Rivers Head, or towards the Mountain they fall from, where the weightier Grain lodge ; for none but this meer Dust of it is wash'd down to the Sea.

I. John
Fernando.

We went after this to the Island of *John Fernando*, where we Careen'd ; and there Captain *Knight* left us, making the best of his way round *Terra del Fuego* to the *West Indies*. But we were for Coasting it back again toward the Line ; having with us a Bark we had taken off *Pisca*.

I. Mocha.

Going off therefore from *John Fernando's* we stood yet further South in going over to the Continent, to the Latitude of 39 S as well to gain a Wind as to have the more of the Coast before us. We fell in first with the Island of *Mocha*, which lies in about 38 Deg. 20 Min. S. and wanting Water and Provision we came to an Anchor and put ashore there, about the middle of December, 1686. and stay'd five or six Days. Here we were very well relieved, for the Island afforded both Water and fresh Provision for our Men, all the time we stay'd. The Land is very low and flat, and upon the Sea-coast sandy ; but the middle Ground is good Mould, and produces Maiz and other Wheat, Barly, with variety of Fruits, &c. Here were several Houses belonging to the *Spanish Indians*, which were very well stor'd with Dunghil-Fowl. They have here also several Horses : But that which is most worth

orthy of Note, is a sort of Sheep they have, ^{its Sheep:} which the Inhabitants call *Cornera de Ter-*
. This Creature is about four Foot and
half high at the Back, and a very state-
Beast. These Sheep are so Tame, that
e frequently used to Bridle one of them,
pon whose Back two of the Justiest Men
ould ride at once round the Island, to
ive the rest to the Fold. His ordinary
ace is either an Amble or a good Hand-
allop; nor does he care for going any
ther Pace, during the time his Rider is
pon his Back. - His Mouth is like that of a
lare; and the Hair-lip above opens as
well as the Main-lips, when he bites the
Grass, which he does very near. His Head
is much like an *Antelope*, but they had no
Horns when we were there; yet we found
very large Horns, much twisted, in the
form of a Snail-shell, which we suppos'd
they had shed: They lay many of them
scattering upon the Sandy Bays. His Ears
esemble those of an Ass, his Neck small,
and resembling a Cammels. He carries his
Head bending, and very stately, like a
Swan; is full-chested like a Horse, and
has his Loyns much like a well-shap'd
Grey-hound. His Buttocks resemble those
of a full-grown Deer, and he has much
such a Tail. He is Cloven-footed like a
Sheep, but on the inside of each Foot has
a large Claw, bigger than ones Finger, but
sharp

sharp, and resembling those of an Eagle. These Claws stand about two Inches above the division of the Hoof ; and they serve him in climbing Rocks, holding fast by whatever they bear against. His Flesh eats as like Mutton as can be : He bears Wool of twelve or fourteen Inches long upon the Belly ; but 'tis shorter on the Back, shaggy, and but inclining to a Curl. 'Tis an innocent and very serviceable Beast, fit for any Drudgery. Of these we kill'd forty three ; out of the Maw of one of which I took thirteen Bezoar-stones, of which some were ragged and of several Forms ; some long, resembling Coral ; some round, and some Oval, but all Green when taken out of the Maw : Yet by long keeping they turn'd of an Ash-colour ; and I have some of them now by me.

The Spaniards told us, That these Creatures are extraordinarily serviceable to them at the Mines of *Potosi*, (which lie a great way up in the Country) in bringing the Silver from thence to the Cities that lie toward the Sea ; between which Cities and the Mines are such cragged Ways and dangerous Precipices, that it were almost impossible for any Man, or any other Beast to carry it. But these Sheep being laden, and led to the Precipices, their Master leaves them there to themselves for above sixteen Leagues ; and never meets them till he himself

has

as also fetch'd a Compass about 57 Leagues round. This their sureness of Foot consists solely in their aforesaid Claws, by which they hold themselves so fast upon the east Footing, that they can go where no other east can. The Spaniards also inform'd us, That at a City they named, which has no Water within a League of it, these beasts, being bred up to it, were wont to be laden with two Jars, like Panniers, upon their Backs, and away they would go, without Guide or Driver ; and when they came to the River, would lye down andowl themselves in the Water until both the Jars were full ; and then of their own accord, would return home with their Water. The Spaniards added, That this Creature will not nor can be forc'd to work after Day-light : And we found them obstinate enough ; for when once lain down, no Beating should make them rise ; but they would lie and make a whining or groaning, though they were not tir'd, being but newly taken up.

We went from Mocha to the Continent, and kept sailing and touching along the coast of Chili, often sending our Canoas ashore, till we came to *Copayapo*, in the R. of *Copayapo*. At. of about 26 S. We wanted Water, and so put ashore to see if we could find the River that bears the Naine of the River of *Copayapo*. As soon as we came ashore

we ascended a Hill, in hopes to descry that River from the top thereof ; but contrary to our Expectation, when we came to the top, we had yet another steep and very high Hill to climb, and another after that ; insomuch that before we reach'd the utmost height, I fainted for want of Water : But refreshing my self with that of my own, I at last came to the top of the third Mountain, where we sat down and rested our selves under the shade of a vast craggy Rock.

Sea-shells
on the tops
of Hills :
No Shell-
fish on the
Coast.

The Place where we sate was cover'd with Sand and Sea-shells of divers Shapes and Forms ; tho' indeed, which I wonder'd at, there were no Shell-fish on

the Shores all along this whole Coast. I have landed at many Places of it, but could never find any. When we had rested our selves in this Place, which was as near as we could compute 8 Miles from the Sea, and at least a Mile in perpendicular above it, we looked round us to see for the River; but to our great Grief could discover none. All this Land, as well high as low Ground, is cover'd with Sand and Sea-shells, many of which are of the Shape of a Scallop-shell ; and these in vast quantities, in some Places, especially at the Feet of the Rocks, from whence they are crumbled and driven down by the Winds : For in the very Mass of the Stones of Rocks there were, as I remember, of the very same sorts of

Shells

Shells. We were told by the Spaniards, That at one time of the Year, the Sun melting the Snow that lies upon the top of Mountains that are a great way up in the Country, makes the River that we looked for overflow. It may as well possibly be from Rains falling on these Mountains far within Land ; for I never knew it Rain on all the Sea-Coast of *Chili* and *Peru*; but we could see Clouds hovering over the Tops of the Mountains within Land, as we sail'd along the Coast : And once at *Arica* we could not see the Mountain's peeked Top for Clouds that hung about it ; though at another time we saw it plain enough ; the Rains then probably, being gone off from the Hill-Country : But as for *Arica* it self and its Neighbouring Sea-Coast, we were told by old Spaniards, Inhabitants there, that they never had any Rain. I have also been at one time of the Year ashore at the River of *Ylo*, but could find little or no Water : Yet at another time of the Year there was Water enough ; although I never knew of any Rain on that Coast, and the Spaniards told us, it never rain'd there, unless far within Land: Yet they have very great Dews. At *Copayapo* the Coast is barren and desolate, and so on each side all along both *Chili* and *Peru*; nothing is to be seen but bare Sands, and naked Rocks, unless in a Valley now

and then : No Trees, Herbs, or other green Thing. Nor did we see any sort of Fowl, nor Beast or other living Creature : No People, nor sign of any ; unless here and there a poor Town or Village, at as sorry a Port, with scarce Water enough, at most of them, to admit a Cock-boat, unless at a Flood : Else little or no Water, nor any Thing for Accomodation or Use.

*Arica,
the Port
for the
Mines of
Potosi.*

*The An-
des*

Getting no Water at *Copayapo*, we were forc'd to put to Sea again, and stood along the Coast to *Arica*, which is a Town of *Peru*, handsomely seated in the bending of that Coast, in the Lat. of between 18 and 19 S. Hither the Silver of *Potosi* is brought down to be shipt off for *Panama*, for the Harbour is tolerably good, having a Road made with a little Island lying before it, breaking the Swell of the Sea, which is here very great and continually rowling in upon the Shore, though smooth as the Surface of a River, here being little or no Wind to curl the Waves. It dashes so violent against the Shore, which is all along a high bold Coast, though nothing so high as the Mountains far within Land, that there is scarce any Landing hereabouts but just at *Arica* it self. There is a little River which *Arica* stands upon, and we would have taken in Water there ; but there was no getting at any fresh, for its Outlet was among little craggy Rocks, and the Sea-water dash'd in among

among it. We landed here, and ransack'd the Place, meeting with little or no Resistance ; we got a few Hogs and Poultry, Sugar and Wine ; and saw a whole House full of *Jesuits Bark*, as I have said already p. 99. I was here also formerly with Captain Sharp, when we had so smart an Engagement that we lost a great number of our Men ; and every one of our Surgeons was kill'd beside my self, who was then left to guard the Canoas.

We went hence a little further to Lee-^{R. No:} ward, and water'd at the River *Tlo*, where we got Oil-Olive, Figs, and Sugar, with several Fruits ; all which grow there very plentiful. There is an Oil-work, and two or three Sugar-works. There are extraordinary good Oranges, of the *China* sort. 'Tis the finest Valley I have seen on all the ^{A fine} *Valley.* Coast of *Peru* ; very fertile and well furnish'd with a multitude of Vegetables : Though it has no moisture but that of the little River, (which they carry winding up and down among their Grounds in Artificial Channels) and the great Dew which falls every Night. The Valley is the pleasanter, and so are all those of *Peru* and *Chili*, for the dismal barren Mountains that lies all about, and serve as Foil to them : They are mostly sandy or black Rocks, like Cinders or Iron-stones for Colour.

In sailing along upon this Coast we were sometimes put to it for Food as well as Water ; and once were so Hunger-pinched, that meeting vvith some Sea-crabs on the Coast, one of our Men, Mr. *Smallbones*, eat them ravy, and even Sea-vveeds : But others of us, vvhose Stomachs vwould not serve for that Food, looking about found a lean gall'd Horse grasing in a little Spot at the foot of the Hill ; vvhich vve presently kill'd, cut in pieces, and making a Fire with Sea-vveeds, eat the Flesh vvhile 'tvas hardly vvarm, leaving none, but carrying the very Guts aboard.

Vermejo.

Dead Bo-
dies in
great
Numbers.

I shall not pursue all my Coasting along this Shore vvith Captain *Davis* ; but tvvo particulars more I must not omit : The one is, That vve put ashore at *Vermejo*, in 10 Deg. S. Lat. Therevve landed about 30 Men (of vvhom I vvas one) to see for Water, or any other Refreshment that vve vwanted. After vve vvere landed, vve marched about four Miles up a Sandy Bay ; all vvhich vve found covered vvith the Bodies of Men, Women and Children vvhich lay so thick, that a Man might if he vwould, have vwalked half a Mile and never trod a Step off a dead Human Body. These Bodies to appearance, seem'd as if they had not been above a vvee dead ; but if you handled them, they pro-

ve

ed as dry and light as a Spunge or piece
of Cork. After we had been some time a-
shore we espyed a Smoak ; and making up
to it, found an old Man, a *Spanish Indian*,
who was ranging along the Sea-side, to find
some dried Sea-weeds, to dress some Fish
which his Company had caught ; for he be-
longed to a Fishing Boat hard by. We
asked him many Questions, in *Spanish*,
about the Place, and how those dead Bo-
dies came there ? To which he returned
no answer, That in his Father's time the
soil there, which now yielded nothing,
was green, well-cultivated and fruitful :
That the City of *Wormia* had been well
inhabited with *Indians* : And that they
were so numerous, that they could have
extended a Fish, from Hand to Hand, 20
Leagues from the Sea, until it had come
to the King or *Tanca*'s Hand : That the River
was very deep, and the Current strong :
And that the Reason of those dead Bodies
was, That when the *Spaniards* came, and
block'd up and lay'd Siege to the City, the
Indians rather than lie at the *Spaniards*
Mercy, dug Holes in the Sand, and buried
themselves alive. The Men as they now
lie, have with them their broken Bows ;
and the Women their Spinning-vvheels,
and Distaffs vvith Cotton-yarn upon them.
Of these dead Bodies I brought on board
a Boy of about nine or ten Years of Age,

vwith an intent to bring him home for
England: But was frustrated of my purpose
by the Sailors; vwho having a foolish Con-
ceit, that the Compafs vvould not traverse
aright, so long as any dead Body vvas
on board, threvv him over-board, to my
great Vexation.

This Place is a deep sandy Ground, o-
little Hills and Valleys of Sand. 'Tis
like the rest of this part of *Peru*, without
Rain; but it has Devvs, and there vva-
the Channel of a small River; yet 'tva-
dry vvhen vve vvere there,

Santa.

The other Particular I vvould speak of
is of our touching at a Place called *Santa*
a small Town in the Lat. of 8 Deg. 40
Min. S. Here I went ashore, and so up to
the Town, which waſ three Miles or there-
abouts from the Sea. In our way to the
Town we cross'd a small Hill; and in a
Valley between the Hill and the Town we
saw three ſmall Ships of about六十 or a
hundred Tuns apiece lodg'd there, and ve-
ry ruinous. It cauſed in us great Admira-
tion, and we were puzzled to think how
those Ships could come there: But pro-
ceeding toward the Town, we ſaw an *In-*
dian, whom we called, and he at the firſt
Motion came to us. We asked him ſe-
veral Questions, and among the reſt, how
those Ships came there? He told us, That
about

*Ships cast
far ashore
by an
Earth-
quake.*

about nine Years before, these three Ships were riding at Anchor in the Bay, which is an open place, about five or six Leagues from Point to Point ; and that an Earthquake came, and carried the Water out of sight ; which stayed away twenty four Hours, and then came in again, tumbling and rowling with such violence, that it car- these Ships over the Town, which then stood on the Hill which we came over, and lodged them there ; and that it destroyed the Country for a considerable way along the Coast. This Report when we came to the Town, was confirmed to us by the Parish-Priest, and many other Inhabitants of the Town.

We continued thus rambling about to little purpose, sometimes at Sea, and sometimes ashore ; till having spent much time, and visited many Places, we were got; again to the *Gallapago's*, under the Line I. *Galla-
pagos*. and were then resolved to make the best

of our Way out of these Seas.

Accordingly we went thence again for the Southward, intending to touch no where till we come to the Island of *John Fernan-
do*. In our way thither, about four a Clock in the Morning, when we were in the Lat. of 12 Deg. 30 Min. S. and about 150 Leagues from the Main of *America*, our Ship and Bark felt a terrible Shock ; which put our Men into a such a Consternation, that they could

Earth-
quake felt
at Sea,

Earth-
quake at
Callao by
Lima.

could hardly tell where they vvere, or vwhat to think ; but every one began to prepare for Death. And indeed the shock vvas so sudden and violent, that vve took it for granted the Ship had struck upon a Rock : But when the Amazement vwas a little over, vve cast the Lead, and sounded, but found no Ground ; so that after Consultation, vve concluded it must certainly be some Earthquake. The suddeness of this Shock made the Guns of the Ship leap in their Carriages, and several of the Men vvere shaken out of their Hammocks. Captain *Davis*, vwho lay vwith his Head over a Gun, vvas throvvn out of his Cabbin. The Sea, vwhich ordinarily looks Green, seem'd then of a vvhitish Colour ; and the Water vwhich vve took up in Buckets for the Ships use, vwe found to be a little mixed vwith Sand. This at first made us think there vwas some Spit of Sand : but when we had sounded, it confirmed our Opinion of the Earthquake. Some time after we heard News, That at that very time there was an Earthquake at *Callao*, which is the Road for *Lima* ; and that the Sea ebbed so far from the Shore, that on a sudden there was no Water to be seen : And that after it had been away a considerable time, it returned in rowling Mountains of Water, which carried the Ships in the Road of *Callao* a League up into

o the Country, overflowed the City of
Lao, though it stood upon a Hill, toge-
ther with the Fort, and drowned Man and
Wast for 50 Leagues along Shore ; do-
ing Mischief even at Lima, though six Miles
within Land from the Town of Callao.
This seems to have been much such an-
other Earthquake as that, the Effects of
which we saw at Santa.

Having recover'd our Fright, we kept on New
the Southward. We steer'd South and ^{Land dis-}
East, half Easterly, until we came to
the Latitude of 27 Deg. 20 Min. S. when
out two Hours before Day, we fell in
with a small, low, sandy Island, and heard
great roaring noise, like that of the Sea
beating upon the Shore, right a-head of the
Ship. Whereupon the Sailors, fearing to
fall foul upon the Shore before Day, desir-
ed the Captain to put the Ship about, and
stand off till Day appear'd ; to which the
Captain gave his consent. So we plied off
till Day, and then stood in again with the
wind ; which proved to be a small flat I-
sland, without the guard of any Rocks.
We stood in within a quarter of a Mile
from the Shore, and could see it plainly ; for
it was a clear Morning, not foggy nor ha-
zy. To the Westward, about 12 Leagues
by Judgment, we saw a range of high
land, which we took to be Islands, for
there were several Partitions in the Pro-
spect.

spect. This Land seem'd to reach above fourteen or sixteen Leagues in a Range, and there came thence great Flocks of Fowls; I, and many more of our Men, would have made this Land, and have gone ashore at it, but the Captain would not permit us. The small Island bears from *Capayapo* almost due East five hundred Leagues; and from the *Gallapago's*, under the Line, six hundred Leagues.

*I. Mocha
laid waste;* When we were arriv'd again at *John Fernando's*, which was at the latter end of the Year 1687. we clean'd our Ship there, having quitted our Bark, and stood over to the Main; intending to get some of the Sheep of *Mocha*, for our Voyage round *Terra del Fuego*. But when we came there the Spaniards had wholly destroyed, or carried away the Sheep, Horses, and all other living Creatures. We went then to *Santa Maria*, an Island in 37 Deg. S. in expectation of fresh Provision; but this Island was likewise destroy'd: So we were forc'd to content our selves with such Provision as we had brought from the *Gallapago's*; which were chiefly Flower, Maiz, Hecatee, or Land-Tomatoise salted, and the Fat of it tried, or made into Lard or Oil, of which we got there sixty Jars. The Spaniards had set Dogs ashore at *John Fernando's*, also, to destroy the Goats there, that we might fail of Provision: But we were content with killing them

*I. Santa
Maria
also,*

*and John
Fernando's.*

re no more than we eat presently ; not
bting but we should have found Sheep
ough at *Mocha*, to victual the Ship.

Three or Four of our Men having lost
t Money they had at Play, and being un-
lling to return out of these Seas as poor as
y came, would needs stay behind at

Some stay
ashore at
*John Fer-
nando's.*

John Fernando's, in expectation of some
er Privateers coming thither. We gave
m a small Canoa, a Porridge-pot, Axes,
cheats, Maiz, and other Necessaries. I

rn since that they planted some of the
iz, and tam'd some of the Goats, and
d on Fish and Fowls ; of which there
one sort Grey, and about the size of a
all Pullet, that makes Burrows in the
ound like a Rabbit ; lodging there in
Night, and going out to catch Fish in
Day : For 'tis a Water-Fowl, and eats
ittle fishy, yet pretty well tasted after a
le burying. I heard also that these
n were taken by a Privateer-Vessel which
ne thither a Year or two after ; and
t one of them is since come to Eng-
d.

We were now standing out to Sea again,
double *Terra del Fuego* : We were in a *Terra del*
Fuego.
rible Storm for about three Weeks be-
e we came off Cape *Horn* : We did not *A Storm.*
C. Horn,

Cape *Horn*, being a great way to the
uth of it, and in the Lat. of 62 Deg.
Min, S. nor did we well know what
Course

Course to steer, having but very indifferer Seamen aboard. It was now about the heighth of Summer here ; for I remember that upon *Christmas* day, 1687. we were just clear of the Storm, and in the Latitude we mention'd, off Cape *Horn*. Running hence to the Northward again, being now gone out of the South Sea, we met several Islands of Ice ; which at first seem'd to be real Land. Some of them seemed a League or two in length, and some not above half a Mile. The biggest seem'd, as we sail'd by them, which we did before the Wind for several Days, to be about four or five hundred Foot high. We sounded near them, but found no Ground ; so that may reasonably be concluded they were afloat ; and perhaps reached as deep into the Water, as their heighth was above it. We saw no such Island of Ice as I went into the South Sea with Mr. *Dampier* ; neither did I ever hear that Capt. *Sharp* met with any in his return out of that Sea. The Islands appear'd to us so plain at Night, that we could easily see how to steer clear of them : But there were some which lay under Water, which we could not possibly shun, but sometimes they would shake our Ship : Yet they never did us much Damage. From these Hills of Ice came very cold Blasts of Wind ; insomuch that

n, newly coming out of a hot Coun-
try, could hardly endure the Deck.
In all our Passage round *Terra del Fuego*,
the weather was so stormy for three Weeks,
t we lay to the Southward of Cape *Horn*,
and the Sun and Stars so obscur'd, that we
could take no Observation of our Lat. yet,
our Reckoning, we were in very near
Deg. S. Lat. which is the farthest to
South that any *European*, probably,
ever yet was, and perhaps any Man. When
we were in Lat. 62. Deg. 30 Min. we be-
gan to think of shifting our Course to the
Northward again, toward the *Aethiopick*
and *Atlantick Seas*; and we soon brought
ourselves to stand E. N. E. and E. and by
and kept much those Courses for a
great way. In our Passage we had allow'd
three Points Westerly Variation: But
when we came to have a good Observati-
on we found that we had gone to the East-
ward, making our way E. and by S. We
had therefore that we had mistaken the
Variation of the Compass, so that we
had included the Variation to be Easterly,
and steer'd away N. N. E. and N. E. and
N.

By this means, when we came into the
latitude of the River of *Plata*, along
which we intended to run, we reckon'd
ourselves to be about 100 Leagues off
our mark; and stood in directly for the Shore,
not

Misreck-
oning the
Variation.

not doubting but we should find it at the distance. But we were then really five hundred Leagues off ; and having run some hundreds of Leagues to the West in the same Latitude, and yet finding no Land our Men were out of Heart; fearing we were still in a wrong Course, and being all in danger of perishing at Sea, through want of Provisions ; having little Food and less Water. It pleas'd God, during the Exigence, to send us a Days Rain, which fell very plentiful ; and we sav'd of it several Casks of Water, which was a great Refreshment to us, and made our Men pluck up their Hearts for some time. But having run 450 Leagues in this Latitude, and still finding no Land, which they had expected to have seen in 100, this bred fresh Commotion, and we had like to have been altogether by the Ears upon it. The greatest part were for changing the Course which they thought must needs be wrong.

Deliver-
ance from
a Danger
of perish-
ing at
Sea.

But Captain *Davis*, and Mr. *Knott* the Master, begg'd of them for God's sake to keep the same Course two Days longer which they did, though we had but a small Wind : And in that time a Flight of Locusts and other Insects coming off with a Flurry of Wind from the West, assur'd us there was Land there, not far off. Had not the providentially hapned, we should have chang'd our Course, for the Men would

not be persuaded to the contrary ; for a great many of them were so ignorant, that they would not be persuaded but that they were in the *South Sea* : And had we chang'd this Course, we should have stood out to Sea again, and must have perish'd there.

The Land we made, following the direction of the Flurry and the Locusts, and setting the Point they come from by the Compass, was a little to the North of the Mouth of the River of *Plate*. We put ashore here to get Water and fresh Provision, of which this Country afforded plenty : And here our Men having with them their Fusees, spy'd a Herd of Sea-Swine, as we call them, upon a Point of Land ; and were thereupon resolved to kill some of them to bring on board. In order thereunto they contrived, that some Men should stop the Pafs that led up to the Mountain, whilst others went in among them, and with their Cutlasies did what Execution they could. But still as the Men came near them, the Herd walked toward the Sea, contrary to our Mens expectation ; for they hitherto took them to be Land-Swine. There they stood on the Shore, staring at and admiring our People : But when the Men came near enough, and were just going to strike among them, the whole Herd jump'd into the Sea, leaving the Men in amazement, and sorely vex'd at their disappointment. But at another time they

shot and brought on Board two of them which eat like Land-pork, except some fishy taste it had. They were shap'd much like Swine, and had short Hair more bristly than that of Seals ; and like them had finny Stumps to swim with, and were of a black Colour. The Country hereabouts is well water'd, but without any Inhabitants. Here is notwithstanding abundance of black Cattle, of which for several Scores of Leagues we observ'd many Herds ; with Deer also and Estridges.

Estridges.

We saw a great many of these Estridges, and found abundance of their Eggs on the Sand : For there she drops her Eggs upon the Ground, and 'tis said she never takes any farther Care of them ; but that they are hatched by the Sun, and the young one so soon as hatched follows the first Creature it meets with. I my self had sometimes a great many young Estridges following me. They are a foolish Bird ; and will follow a Deer or any Creature. The old Birds are here very large : I measur'd the Thigh of one of them, and thought it little les than my own. We have had several of them on board, and some we eat ; but the old ones were very rank, course Food. Some fancy that the Estridge eat Iron : I believe just as truly as Poultry eat Pebble Stones, not as Food, but for Digestion, and to serve as Mill-stones, or Grinders,

to

macerate their Food in the Maw. The Istridge will indeed swallow Nails or Stones, or any thing you throw to it ; but they pass through the Body as whole as they went in.

Putting off to Sea again, we coasted along *Brasil*, and thence toward the *Carribean*-lands ; where meeting with one Mr. *Edin Carter*, in a *Barbadoes* Sloop, I and some others went aboard him, and had of him the News of King *James's* Proclamati-
on to pardon and call in the *Buccaniers*. So ^{The A.} we went in his Ship to the River *de la Ware*, and up into *Pensilvania*, to the City ^{Pensilvania.} *of Philadelphia* ; where I arriv'd in *May*, 1688.

There I stayed some time ; after which I came down the River *de la Ware*, as far as *pokunnumy*-creek, with Capt. *Davis* and John *Hingson*, who was left with me on the *thmus* : There we carted our Chests, with other Goods, over a small Neck of Land to *Bohemia* River, which leads down the great Bay of *Chisapeck* to Point-*Comfort* in *James*-River in *Virginia*. There I thought ^{and Vir-} to settle : But meeting with some Troubles, ^{ginia.} After a three Years residence there, I came ^{Conclu-} home for *England* in the Year, 1690. ^{sion.}

*An Additional Account of several
Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. and particularly many Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs with their Names, Use, Virtues, &c. as has been observ'd in those Parts. Communicated by a Member of the Royal Society.*

C H A P. I.

Of the Beasts.

1. **T**HE great *Armadillo*. The live chiefly under Ground watry Places ; they eat Rabbits, deer, Birds, &c.

2. The lesser *Armadillo*. This is excellent Meat.

3. Round-headed *Armadillo*. This differs from the two last, in having but four Legs,

und his Body, the others have as many
ore.

4. Great *Ant-Bear*. His Food is Pismires,
which he sucks in with a long Chameleone-
like Tongue.

5. Small *Ant-Bear*. About the bigness
of a Racoons, he sleeps all Day, with his Head
between his Fore-Leggs : His Flesh smells
like a Fox.

6. The *Musk-Boar*. He has short Ears,
and no Tail, eats like our Hogs, but is
not so fat.

7. The *Boschratte*. A long slender Ani-
mal with a Woolf-like Head, its Hair
shines, is white tipt with black ; they live
on Fowl.

8. *Wild Cats*. Here are of them of divers
colours ; they live on Fowl which they
readily devour, after stripping them of
their Feathers ; they are not to be tamed.

9. The *Goat*. Whilst a Month or two
old, they are finely spotted with white,
which wears out as they grow older.

10. The *Monkey Hare*. He is covered
with brown Bristles, and feeds sitting like a
squirrel, is a very swift voracious Animal.

11. The *Elephant Hog*. Has a long slit
nose, which he extends or contracts at
pleasure : he is an excellent swimmer.

12. The *River-Hog*. Feeds on Gras and
vers Fruits can swim and dive well ; they
ake a hideous noise in the Night, braying
like an Afs.

13. The *Black Monkey*. Is as big as *Woolf*, a snappish Animal, and not easi tamed.

14. *Satyr Monkeys*. Are bigger than the last and black like them, with very long Beards; these are very leacherous, and often fall foul on the *Negro Women*.

15. The *Shrew Mouse*. These are brown with three black Lists along the Back, like Cats and they are very friendly.

16. The *Otter*. Is black all but the Head which is brown, and a particular yellow Spot on his Throat.

17. The *great Pongie*. Is of an Ash Colour, with a mixture of black, their Tail are brown, and near a Foot and half long.

18. The *lesser Pongie*. Is a very small Ape, in length not above six Inches, but has a Tail ten, his Head no bigger than a small Apple, has a sharp Voice, and leaps nimble; they are very tender, and cannot endure cold.

19. The *Porcupine*. Climbs Trees slowly, and in coming down frequently holds by the Tail (for he cannot leap) to prevent falling; they are very good Meat, especially roasted.

20. The *Poosum*. Is a strange Animal and said to breed its Young at its Paps, it having a double Belly or Pouch, whose Orifice may be stretched above two Inches wide; it climbs Trees and catches Birds.

21. The *Rackoon*. Runs from Tree to Tree and eats its Fruit; they love also the flesh of Sheep and Fowl.

22. The *Black Rackoon*. Their Hair very short, rough and knotted.

23. The *Collard Rabbit*. This is bigger than the long Nosed, and is distinguish'd from the Common by a white Ring about its Neck.

24. The *Hog Rabbit*. Is gross and fat, with Hair short, hard, and dark, spotted on the Edges with Grey.

25. The *Long-nosed Rabbit*. Has short round Ears and a long Snout, lives and eats like ours.

26. The *Spotted Rabbit*. These have round Ears, with white, black, and reddish Spotts : When tame they grunt for their Food.

27. The *Sloath*. Is a very slow paced Animal, taking a whole Day in going fifty Paces: he is about the bigness of a middling Fox ; living on Trees, eating the Leaves, but never drinks.

28. The *strip'd Squirrel*. Is a pretty tame Creature, of a pale yellow, mixt with brown, having a white List on each side.

29. *Tygers*. Here are of two or three kinds, all very fierce ; but their Flesh good Meat.

C H A P. II.

Of the Birds.

1. THE *Hunch-back*. A Water Fowl, with a Ducks-bill, its Head black, Belly white, Back brown.
2. The *Spoon-Bill*. Its Back and Wings Flesh coloured, the rest white; is good Meat.
3. The greater *Bill-Bird*. or *Toucan*. Its Breast bright Gold, the Belly or Thighs red, Tail black tipt with red.
4. The lesser *Bill-Bird*. The Body and Breast mostly yellow, with a red Circle cross the last.
5. The *Christmas-Bird*. Is almost as big as a *Pidgeon*, it has about the Throat many inch-long black Watles; it never cries but in December and beggining of January, but then may be heard a great way off.
6. The *King-Bird*. An elegant sort of *Bird of Paradise*.
7. The *Mustacho-Bird*. He has on each side eight or ten thick Bristles standing both forwards and sideways; the Tail eight Inches, the two outside Feathers longer then the rest.
8. The *Unicorn-Bird*. Has a Horn on his Head aboye two Inches long, which is said

said to be a great Counter-poyson. The Female bigger than a Swan, and the Male twice that bigness.

9. The *Yellow-Breast*. About the bigness of a Sparrow, partly Yellow and Steel-blew; these are kept in Cages, and love to be five or six together.

10. The *Green-Cap*. Is of the *Chaffinch* size, partly yellow and steel-blew, but when it flies it appears streakt with black and yellow.

11. The *Chaffinch*. Has a mixture of Ash-colour and Sea-green; which last in the Back and Wings shines wonderfully in the Sun.

12. The *Chatt*. Has a black Tail with white tips;

13. The *Curlew*. His Head and Neck sprinkled with white, the rest brown. Its pretty good Meat.

14. The greater *Curlew*. Is about the bigness of a *Goose*, mostly black. Its good Meat roasted.

15. The lesser *Curlew*. Is no bigger than a Hen, found with the last about Rivers.

16. The Scarlet *Curlew*. Is both a Land and Water-Fowl; and feeds as well on Flesh as Fish.

17. The *Silk-Diver*. From the softness of its Feather, its Neck a foot long, and very slender.

18. The Black-tufted *Duck*. The Shoulders of the Wings white, the rest black,
with

with a shining green gloss: They are good Meat. These settle on high Trees.

19. The black-legg'd *Duck*.

20. The red-legg'd *Duck*. The Feet of these when roasted dye both Hands and Linnen red.

21. The crested *Eagle*. His cry is like a Hen that has lost its young.

22. The Pied-tail *Eagle*. Its Tail nine Inches long; the six first are white and the tip, the rest black.

23. The *Bull-finck*. Head and Neck of a bloody red, the Tail black, and three Inches long.

24. The *Steel-finck*. His Feathers black, with a shining Gloss like polisht Steel.

25. The *Yellowfinck*. His Wings and Tail of a greenish yellow mixt with brown, the rest all yellow.

26. The *Russet Kings-Fisher*. Is known by a white Ring about his Neck.

27. The *Gip*. From its Note, of a *Larks* size; its variegated with red, brown, and white.

28. The *Hook-billd Goose*. Is mostly black and white, with a hew of green; its very common about Rivers.

29. The *Yellow-hammer*. Is of the *Larks* size, mostly yellow and black, except Tail and Wings, which are brownish streakt with green.

30. The

30. The *Black-Head*. Its Breast and Belly of a mixture of white and yellow streakt with black Lines.

31. The *Blew-headed Water-hen*. A beautiful Bird, about the bigness of a Pidgeon, its Feathers green and black; they are very common in Moorish Places.

32. The *Horn-wing'd Water-hen*. Like the last in shape and bigness, but short in colour; it hath on the inside of each Wing a straight Horn or Spur for its defence.

33. The *Black Horn-wing'd Water-Hen*. Like the last, but mostly black, the rest green and brown, the Horns are yellow.

34. The *Red-headed Horn-wing'd Water-Hen*. Its Bill yellow and Spurs saffron-coloured.

35. The *Crested-Heron*. Is mostly grey and white, from its Crest hang two black Feathers each five Inches and a half long. The Meat is good.

36. The *Notch-bill Heron*. The Quill Feathers are half black and green tipt with white.

37. The *Pidgeon Heron*. From its bigness, the Body being scarce four and the Neck seven Inches long.

38. The *White-Heron*. Its whole Body Milk-white.

39. The *White-Heron*, with a Saffron-bill. His Neck near one foot and half long, and Bill five Inches.

40. The

40. The *Yellow-Speckled Heron*. The Back and Wings are black, speckled with Yellow.

41. *Short-bill'd Humming-Bird*. Like Numb. 45. but more beautiful ; near the Vent is a large spot of pure white.

42. The *Grey Humming-Bird*. Is of an Ash colour, with here and there a mixture of shining red.

43. The *Green-Golden Humming-Bird*. For shape and bigness like Numb. 45. its Tail an Inch long, pretty broad, and blew like polisht Steel.

44. The *Rubine-headed Humming-Bird*. This is the most beautiful of all, the Head and Throat being of an admirable Rubine surpassing Description.

45. The *Blew-tail'd Humming-Bird*. It's wonderfully mixt with Green, Gold, Flame colour, and yellow, which shine admirably in the Sun ; its Tail blew like polisht Steel.

46. The *Brown-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. The Tail an Inch long, of a fine Brown, with a gloss of Blew about the Edges.

47. The *Fine-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. His Body most Gold, half Fire-colour, and a little Green, his Tail handsome, broad, and an Inch and a halflong, of party-coloured Feathers, some like the Body, others half white and green.

48. The *Fork-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. This is lesser then Numb. 41, and 45, and is

is known by its forked Tail which is three Inches long.

49. The *Tip-Tail'd Humming-Bird*. This is the least of all, yet its Bill is an Inch and a half long, its Tail ends with its Wings, is of a greenish black with white tips.

50. *Jacu*. A sort of *Pheasant* so call'd from its Note.

51. The *Kite*. Its Feathers tauny, with white and yellow Specks.

52. The *White-breasted Kite*. Like the last, but Breast and Belly white,

53. The *Sea-lark*. Has a white Ring about his Neck, and near it a Semicircle of dark Grey ; its frequent on the Sea-shores, and Salt River banks.

54. The *Red-Maccaw*.

55. The *Yellow-Maccaw*. These are two sorts of large Parrots.

56. *Meeuve*. Is as big as a Hen, and lays Eggs in the Sand, which are like them, and well tasted, but their Flesh is not esteem'd.

57. The *Tit-Mouse*. Is wholly black and blew.

58. The *Green-headed Tit-Mouse*. Has a black spot above the Bill, and Circle of black encompasses the beginning of the Back.

59. The *Scarlet-headed Tit-Mouse*. The Body, Wings, and Tail shining Black, the Thighs white with Scarlet Spots.

60. The

60. The Great Wide-Mouth. Is as big as an *Owl*; when it gapes one may easily put in ones fist.

61. The Lesser Wide-Mouth. Is no bigger than a *Swallow*; its black, speckled with white.

62. The Black and Red Hang-Nest. This and the next build their Nests at the ends of the Boughs of Trees.

63. The Black and Yellow Hang-Nest.

64. The American Ostrich. Its whole Body is covered with grey Feathers. The Flesh is good Meat.

65. The Heart-Owl. The Feathers have a mixture of white and pale yellow, spotted with brown.

66. The Tricolour Horn'd-Owl. These are as big as Geese, finely mixt with black, white, and yellow.

67. The Little Tame-Owl. Its of the bigness of a Throstle; and plays with Men, making divers antick Faces.

68. The Black-Parrot. Has an erect Tail six Inches long, common in Woods, it has but one Tone, which it raises in the middle.

69. The Black and Red Parrot.

70. The Red-breasted Parrot. His Head, Breast, and Shoulders, viz. the top of his Wings red, the rest green.

71. The Blewifh-gray Parrot. Is very large, and feeds on the Maracock Fruit.

72. The

72. The Blew-crown'd Parrot. Is of many Colours, viz. yellow, green, saffron, and blew.

73. The Tripple-crown'd Parrot. His Crest blew with a Gloss of Black, and a yellow spot in the middle.

74. The Yellow-crown'd Parrot. With the yellow is a mixture of white.

75. The Greater-Green Parrot.

76. The Lesser-Green Parrot.

77. The Oe-Parrot. From its cry. His Wings above green with blew tips, below carlet.

78. Yellow-bellied Parrakeet. The shape and Tail like Numb. 74.

79. Blew-Edged Parakeet. As big as a Ark, the whole Body light Green, the beginning of its Wings and the borders of its feathers are blew.

80. The Green Parrakeet. These will now tame, learn to talk, and bear handling.

81. The Brown-headed Parrakeet. Is a beautiful Bird.

82. The Scarlet-headed Parrakeet. Its body of a pale yellow, this builds on Trees forsaken Ant-hills.

83. The Yellow-headed Parrot. His Back, Wings, Tail, and Belly, are green.

84. The Long-tail'd Parrakeet. Is about the size of a Sparrow, all green.

85. The

85. The *Short-tail'd Parrakeet*. Other wise like the Yellow-bellied, Numb. 78.

86. The *Yellow Parrakeet*. Is all yellow except the tips of the Wings which are green; has a long Tail, and is easily tamed.

87. The *Partridge*. Like ours but of dark yellow, spotted with brown.

88. The *Great Partridge*. Has as much Flesh as two ordinary Hens, and is well tasted, its Eggs are of a bleuish green.

89. The *Bare-Neckt Pellican*. The greatest part of the Neck is one half white, the other black and bare.

90. The *Feather-Neckt Pellican*. Has long Feathers hanging about his Neck. The Flesh is well tasted.

91. The *Crested Pheasant*. His Bill Saffron coloured, its Head covered with twisted spiral curl Feathers, which it raises on occasion.

92. The *Turky Pheasant*. Is mostly black, roots on high Trees, and is easily tamed. The Meat good and savoury.

93. *Anierican Sparrow*. Is all Red except the Wings, top of the Head and Tail, which are black, the last three Inches long.

94. The *Black Sparrow*. Has on his Head a bloody spot, most of the Feathers on the back and part of the Wings have blew cast, the rest as black as a Crow.

95. The *Blewish Sparrow*. His Wings resemble a Sea-green, the rest a blew colour.

colour, except the Belly and Throat, which are of a shining Silver.

96. *American Starling.* All his Feathers are of a shining black, except some scarlet spots on his Throat.

97. The *Yellow-breasted Starling.* Hath on his Head a white Crown.

98. The *Red-bill'd Starling.* His Throat yellow, Breast and Belly. white, speckled with brown.

99. The *Red-headed Starling.* Is Male to the next.

100. The *Yellow-headed Starling.* The yellow places on the Head and Neck are spotted with red.

101. The *Long-tail'd Starling.* Hath long Feathers also on his Head, which he can erect like two Horns.

102. The *Pied-Stork.* Its Bill nine Inches, the Body black and white; the Flesh eatable.

103. The *Swallow.* Is mostly white below, and above brown, mixt with grey.

104. The *Black-tail.* The Body three inches long, and Tail four; it's mostly black and yellow, with a white spot in each Wing.

105. The *Ring-tail.* Is green above, mixt with a fiery Gold, so that it shines wonderfully; about its Neck it hath a Ring of the same, below it's dark yellow, like Bees-wax, the Tail above three Inches long.

106. The *Tufted Feather-tail*. Has a small Body, but seems as large as a Pidgeon; its colours are very beautiful; the Tail has but two Feathers, and they very long, *viz.* ten Inches, and but one broad, except near the tip, which is two Inches.

107. The *Black-Throat*. Is of a Goldfinch size, part Gold colour, the rest pale green.

108. The *Throstle*. Its Head and Bill bigger in proportion than the Body.

109. The *Water Turkey*. Eats very well; he hath a tuft of Feathers standing upright on his Head, its Cry like a Hen Turkey; and is heard a great way off.

110. The *Red-legg'd Turtle*. Has a mixture of grey and brown.

111. The *White-legg'd Turtle*. Are good Meat and very fat.

112. The *Black Vulture*. Feeds on dead Carcasses.

113. The *Crested Woodcock*. Has a Vermilion Head, the rest black and white.

114. The *Red-breasted Woodpecker*. The end of its Tail is bordered with black, the rest, and the Back of a shining green, with a gloss of gold and blew.

115. The *Hang-nest Woodpecker*. Has a mixture of black and sky colour; it builds an admirable Nest, at the ends of the Boughs of Trees.

116. The *Crested-yellow Woodpecker*. Is mostly yellow, the tip of the Tail white, the rest dusky.

117. The *Black-headed Zip*. Its Breast and Belly whitish, Back and Wings brown.

118. The *White-headed Zip*. Is like a Sparrow, but black, with a white Head ; both these from their Note.

C H A P. III.

Of Fishes.

1. **T**HE *Awl-fish*. Its Fins black, and besides these it hath three or four Awl-like Prickles on its Back and Belly.

2. The *Silver Awl-fish*. The Awl-like Spikes black, the rest Silver ; it's often eat.

3. The *Brown-Barbel*. Is spotted with black, taken in Rivers : It's good Meat.

4. The *Fin-bearded Barbel*. About the Mouth it has two short Beards, and two others eight Inches long, and another pair as long near its Gill-fin ; and what is particular, at his Back-fin he has one nine Inches long.

5. The *Four-bearded Barbel*. Two of which are very short, the other eight Inches long; at the Back-fin it hath a Thong nine Inches in length: this is somewhat paunch Bellied.

6. The *Gold yellow Barbel*. The Fins and Tail grey; it has six Beards; the outer four Inches long, the rest shorter: It eats well.

7. The *Saffron Barbel*. Is full of brown Spots and Warts.

8. The *Saw-finn'd Barbel*. Has a List of Prickles along each side; it's not much e-steemed, having but little Meat.

9. The *Silver Barbel*. Has four Beards each an Inch and half long, and two others as long as the Fish; the bite of this Fish causes great Pain and is hard to cure, nevertheless it's good Meat.

10. The *Spotted Barbel*. This eats well, and is very fat.

11. The *Water-batt*.

12. The *Rock-beard*. Is fat and good Meat, easily skinn'd.

13. The *Prickle-belly*. Is a foot long, with Silver Scales, and towards the Back shaded with brown: an edible Fish.

14. The *Bill-fish*. Its Bill sharp, hard and Boney, and the upper Jaw sixteen, the lower ten Inches long, without Teeth or Notches; its Back-fin very large and Prickly.

15. The *Blood-fish*. Is six Inches long, and one and a half broad; its Scales of a shin-

ing

g Silver ; along its fide is a broad white
st, which shines not : these are easily caught
ith Bread, &c. this Fish often bites Men,
ing very greedy of Humane Blood.

16. *Bocamolle*, or *soft Mouth*. Because
ithout Teeth : it lives in the Sea Mudd,
it dies as soon as taken out : it's good
eat.

17. *Green Bodiano*. About ten Inches
ng, and three broad ; this is a beautiful
sh and eatable.

18. *Yellow Bodiano*. Is mostly Gold yel-
w, Head and Back Purple : Good to
t.

19. The *Bonito*.

20. The *Brasem*. It's about a foot long,
d five Inches where broadest, of a Silver
our.

21. The *Cannibal*. Is a foot long, and
lf as thick, very greedy of Humane
ood, these chiefly delight in muddy
vers.

22. The *Lesser Cannibal*. Has a Snout
rper than the next, is Silvery with a
de of blew ; this is not so ravenous as
last.

23. The *Sand Cannibal*. Has a mixture
Gold, red and blew, and are caught at
e bottom of Sandy Rivers : They are all
able.

24. The *River-Carp*. Its shape, colour
d taste resembles ours.

25. *Sea-Carp.* It's ten or twelve Inche long, and three or four broad : It eats well.

26. *Cloud-fish.* Having four blackish Clouds on each side its Back.

27. The small *Corcovado.* Is an edible Fish, its Belly-fins white, the rest, with the Tail, Gold colour

28. The *Dolphin.* Its Head, Back, Sides and Fins, are green mixt with white, elegantly sprinkled with blew specks of several sizes ; it's a very swift swimmer, and good to eat.

29. The *Lake Eel-kin.* Is mostly brown, darker on the Back, the Belly Liver-coloured, the Tail like a Snake : It's caught in Lakes and Ponds, and is good Meat.

30. *Jacob Evertson.* A large Fish, greyish brown, full of black specks : Is good Meat.

31. The *Beard-fin.* Is about a Foot long with Silver Scales : It eats well, and is taken in sandy Places.

32. The *Bloody Fins.* Its Scales are red and Silvery, the Belly-fins are white tinged with red, the rest of a Bloody colour ; they are often preserved in Pickle.

33. The *Party-fin.* Is mostly deep red, and spotted with divers colours ; the Back-fin next the Head is prickly, the other even larger and smooth.

34. *Speckled Party-fin.* Is Moon-scale speckled with black ; the Flesh tender and good.

35. The *Sail-fin*. A flat Fish three Inches broad and four long, its Scales black, and shining like Silk, and most of them edged with yellow Semicircles, he is remarkable for three broad Lists, two extend into his Back-fin, the third round his Head.

36. The *Sword-fin*. Is a large Fish eleven or twelve foot long, and as thick as a Man; its Scales are very like Silver shining through a bleuish shade, which is on his Back only; its Flesh very bony, and ought to be boyled long.

37. The *White-fin*. Is two or three Inches long; it's mostly white and Olive colour, along the middle of the side is a broad shining Silver List: It's edible.

38. The *Flying Fish*. Is somewhat bigger than a Herring and shines like them; its Fin-wings are very large and spotted with black.

39. The *Eel-Gar*. Is two foot long and very slender; along the Side is a greenish list, which parts the Silver Belly from the Olive coloured back; Its good Meat, especially fryed, is not Bony; it frequents salt Rivers coming from the Sea.

40. The *Gate-fish*. Is pale yellow, fully sprinkled with small bloody spots: Its good food.

41. The *River-Gilt*. Hath small Scales with a blush of Gold towards the Back, they eat it,

42. The *Gold Head*. Has blew streaks along the Sides ; its found amongst the Rocks ; and eats well.

43. The *Hard-head*. Is covered with Gold, Silver, and fine coloured Scales, good to eat.

44. The *Black Hard-head*. Is a Fish found only in Lakes and Ponds, his Belly whitish, but all his Fins, Back, &c. are black : It eats well.

45. The *Brown Hermet*. Is four Inches long ; he hath two red Threads above his Eyes.

46. The *Striped Hermet*. Has deep Purple crooked Lines on his Sides ; both these live amongst the Rocks, and often shelter themselves in Sea-shells.

47. The *Horned-Hog*. A small flat Fish, with a *Horn* on his Head, notcht on one side only.

48. The *Smooth Horn'd Hog*. Is much larger than the last, being near a foot long, and four Inches where broadest ; its *Horn* four Inches long and taper.

49. The *Sea-hog*. Its Back blew, as also two Lists near the Gills, the Scales beautiful, being speckled with green ; it's good fryed, but of no account boyled.

50. The *Hound-fish*. Is two foot and a half long ; the Flesh is dry, yet often eat.

51. The *Jacket-fish*. Hath five black Girdles and Tail of the same colour, a Pearch-finn'd Back : It's good to eat.

52. The *Iron-fish*. Is half a foot long, the Belly whitish.

53. The *Lesser Iron-fish*. Has whitish Scales, with a round Tail, these two and the next are edible.

54. The *Soft Iron-fish*. Has a broad Head and wide Mouth.

55. The *Awl-pointed Knife-fish*. Its Tail running into a point of three Inches long, found in Rivers.

56. The *Spotted Knife-fish*. Is a flat Fish, blunt on the Back, and Belly sharp like a Knife ; it's caught in Lakes and eaten.

57. The *Spotless Knife-fish*. Not half so broad as the first ; it's taken in Lakes : Eats well but bony.

58. The *Lattice Fish*. Is very large, some weighing above a hundred Pounds ; the Side-fins have golden Edges, the rest Liver-coloured.

59. The *Louse Fish*. Has crustaceous Lice often found on him.

60. The *Great Mackrell*. Is seven foot long, and as thick as ones Body, it hath a crooked Line on its Side, composed of very minute Scales : It eats well.

61. The *Spotted Mackrel*. Is like the last, but much spotted on the Sides with brown : It's good Meat, but dry : this is a shy Fish, and difficult to be caught.

62. The

62. The *Moon-fish*. Is black and full of yellow Semicircles : good to eat.

63. The *Red-Mouth*. His Back and Gill-fins scarlet, the rest edged with white; has a broad black List ; Is very good boyled.

64. The *Stone Mouth*. Is like a *Carp*, its Fins are Silvery with a cast of Gold : It eats well.

65. The *Bloody Mullet*. From its colour; it's spotted with Black, and has a golden Tail.

66. The *Needle Fish*. It's line-spotted with blew and green.

67. The *Guilt Pearch*. Has seven streaks on each side, some golden, others of a shining brown : Is good Meat.

68. The *Red-listed Pearch*. Is good to eat ; has large Silver Scales with a scarlet gloss ; near its Tail is a large spot.

69. The *Rock-Pearch*. Its Head is covered with a rough crust, Flesh coloured, the rest Silvery.

70. The *Silver-listed Pearch*. The Scales are round, small, and of a shining Silver, as is a List along its Side ; it eats well, is sometimes two foot long.

71. The *Spotted Pearch*. Has a large black spot in the middle of each Side, and another near the Tail ; it's found in fresh Rivers and eaten.

72. The *Yellow-headed Pearch*. Has on each side two golden Lists ; it's good Meat, found amongst Rocks.

73. The

73. The *Yellow-strip'd Pearch*. Is found with the last, and eaten.

74. *Pieterman*. A thick-headed Fish sprinkled with black specks; it's eaten if the Liver and Gall be taken out, otherwise poisonous.

75. The *Frog-mouth'd Porcupine*, Has near each Fin a black spot, both above and below each Gill, and another near his Tail, his prickles yellow.

76. The *Sea-Porcupine*. Is fourteen Inches long, and twenty two round; it's full of Prickles instead of Scales.

77. The *Yellow-finn'd Porcupine*. Has near each Fin a black spot; it swells and growsrank at Pleasure.

78. The *Sand-fish*. Its Flesh very white, and eats short.

79. The *Saw-fish*. Is large and taper, with a rough Skin and slanting Tail: They eat well, especially the young ones.

80. The *Seale*. A sort of *Shark*.

81. The *Shark*. Has three rows of Teeth on each Jaw; they are great devourers: the young are pretty good Meat.

82. The *Heart Shark*. From the shape of its Head; this is not so dangerous as the last, having but a small Mouth.

83. The *Thorn-back Shark*. His Body black and Belly very white, is accounted a very choice Fish.

84. The *Sole*. Is caught in Sandy Waters; eats well.

85. The

84. The *River Souldier*. Its mail'd somewhat like a *Sturgeon*, the Meat good ; they say it gets on Land to seek for Water when the Rivers are near dry.

85. The *Sprat*. Is of the shape and size of a *Gudgeon*, has no Gills ; is eaten.

86. The *Meer Sprat*. Never exceeds an Inch and a half in length ; the Fins yellow with a black Spot near the Tail ; it's found in fresh Lakes and Ponds, is eaten.

87. *Yellow-streakt Stock-fish*. Has nine yellow Lists on each Side, the Belly Silvery, is found both at Sea and in Rivers : It eats very well.

88. The *Sucking-fish or Remmora*. These are often found sticking to the *Shark*, and taken with them.

89. The *Gold-tail*. A little Fish, rarely exceeding four or five Inches, it swims strongly against the Stream in fresh Rivers : they are often eat roast in the Embers, first wrapt in Leaves.

90. The *Male Hard-tail*. Is eight or ten Inches long and two broad, on his Side is a row of round Pea-like black spots sprinkled with blew specks ; its Tail covered with a black Shell : it's a River Fish and good Meat.

91. The *Female Hard-tail*. Is like the Male ; but without blew specks ; its Belly also towards the Tail is reddish.

92. The

92. *River Tairera.* Has a hard shelly head and is much thicker than the next : it's edible, but very boney.

93. *The Sea Tairera.* Is a foot long and half as thick, has a forked Tail, otherwise like an Eel ; it's listed with yellow streaks and green : it eats better than the last.

94. *The Great smooth Thorn-back.* Its belly white, above Iron coloured with white spots ; the Skin is wholly smooth ; its Tail above four Inches long and taper ; not far from the Rump are two Fish-hooks like horns three Inches long : one Fish affords meat sufficient to satisfy forty Men.

95. *The Smooth-tail'd Thorn-back.* Is like the next, but wants Waddles ; it's of a dark colour, sprinkled with black specks : the meat is good.

96. *The Waddle-tail'd Thorn-back.* Is white below, and Ash-brown above : it's good Meat.

97. *The Whip-tail'd Thorn-back.* Its Tail three foot and a half long, thick at setting on, but ends taper, and is very pliable ; it's full of black Warts.

98. *The Warty Thorn-back.* Is flat and round, about nine Inches over, his Tail fourfoot long, with two thick horny prickles in the middle, set backward to offend, the Belly white, Back Iron colour, with black Warts in the middle.

99. The *Sea-scad*. Is of a dark red with black spots, has a Horn on his Nose which he turns back ; its easily skinn'd and stufft.

100. The *Stone-tongue*. A bony Fish but good to eat.

101. The *Triangle with Horns*. Is full of black spots on the Back.

102. The *Hornless Triangle*. Lesser than the last, but broader Bellied and longer Tail'd.

103. The *Sea Trout*. His Scales are Silver with grey Lines between, all his Fins are whitish.

104. The *Tuck*. The Scales blackish; it Rapier or Tuck is hid in his Side ; it's good Meat.

105. The *Violin*. It's taken in the upland Rivers in stormy Weather ; the Flesh intoxicates.

106. The *River Whisker*. Has six long black Whiskers, but no Scales : it tastes well and is frequently eaten.

107. The *Cod-fish*. Is two foot long; the upper-part dark grey, the lower Silvery ; it's very fat, and may be eaten either boyled or fryed without Butter or Oyl : these are salted and dried in great numbers, or otherwise kept in pickle.

108. The *Ling*. Is much less than the last, but salted like them and dried ; the Flesh is dryer, and the Fat in boyling turns yellow.

C H A P. IV.

Of Crustaceous Fish, and Testaceous Animals.

1. **S**HIP-Barnacles. Are composed of five white Shells, but where joyned, yellow.

2. The *Ambergrease Crab*. Because he loves it, and comes often ashore at low Water to find it. Of a *Walnut* size, his Hookers white, his Legs and Body grey and pale yellow.

3. The *Apple Crab*. Is finely spotted and painted, with red, green, blew, white and brown, with a red spot on each Side ; its eggs pale yellow streakt with brown : it's good Meat.

4. The *Bogg-crab*. Is as big as a Hens egg, his right Claw much the bigger, with sharp Warts below, its Belly pale yellow, above Olive coloured, with yellow edges : The Meat good.

5. The *Great Bogg-Crab*. Differs only in gness and colour from the last.

6. The *Female Bogg-Crab*. Is lesser than umb. 4. the left Claw bigger than the right, and very little hairy.

7. The

7. The *Thorny-edg'd crab.* Its Claws are hairy tipt with black. He is of a lively red, and holds his colour after boyling.

The *Brown Heart-Crab.* Its Legs and Claws are white blew and green mixt : they eat well, and are sometimes taken at the going out of the Sea.

9. The *Round Land-crab.* Runs sideways, and swiftly : They are good Meat, and found plenty in boggy Woods.

10. The *Square Land-Crab.* Is of divers colours, as blew, white, and dark brown, with red variously spotted ; its Legs also variegated.

11. The *Olive Spotted-crab.* Is of a dark colour ; the tips of his Claws, and Hookers blew, his Belly whitish mixt with scarlet.

12. The *Mandevill crab.* Comes out of his Holes only at the recess of the Sea ; his right Claw above three Inches long, very thick, and can hide his whole Body, the Shoulder warty, the Claws serrated : its eaten.

13. The *Moon-crab.* Is a large beautiful variegated Animal : it spouts Water out like a Fountain.

14. The *Plumb-crab.* Its Body rusty coloured, Legs deep Purple covered with pale Hair ; lives in Salt Rivers.

15. The *Three-pointed Crab.* Is as big as a Hens Egg ; the Body spotted with brown, the Legs with purplish specks, the rest white.

16. The

16. The *Square-Crab*. Is very small, of Liver colour, his Hookers dark red.
17. The *Brown Cray-fish*. Is four Inches long: they eat it boyled.
18. The *Long-legg'd Cray-fish*. Hath a pale crust, long striped with thick grey streaks; its Meat good to eat.
19. The *Black Crevise*, differs from Numb. 1. only in colour, and the slenderness of its Legs.
20. The *Land-Crevise*. Climbs Trees, its Shell black, sprinkled with many yellow specks.
21. The *Whitish Crevise*. Is all over speckled with brown: Are found plentifully in the rainy Seasons, and eaten boil'd.
22. *Five Fingers*. Each Ray half a foot long; thick-set with curious Warts.
23. The *Brancht Five Fingers*. These rays display themselves each into several ramifications, netting one into another.
24. *Nine Fingers*. A sort of Star-fish with cut Rays.
25. The *Sea-kidney*. From its shape; it's flat, and five Inches long, is brittle, and hath a Navel or Orifice on the under Side.
26. The *Sea-Locust*. His Body is full of wrinkles, as are its Horns; between which are two pair of smooth Feelers.
27. The *Sea-Mantiss*. Is about a foot in length, and slender: it's of Kin to the Cray-fish.

28. *Ship-Nuts.* Are hard Shells, which commonly adhere to Ships like the *Barnacles*.

29. The *Tree-Oyster.* Fouud commonly on the Branches of the Mangrove, which grows by the Sea-side.

30. The *Shrimp.* Is not much bigger than a *Filbert*; the Shell brown, the rest, with its Legs yellowish: it's eaten.

31. The *Hermet Shrimp.* These are of different sizes and colours; are frequently found in Shells on the Banks of Rivers.

32. The *Short-horn'd Shrimp.* Like Numb. 30. but its Horns or Feelers are shorter.

33. The *Broad-squil.* Has a short broad Body, with notcht edges; its Legs very short.

34. The *Flat perforated Sea Urchin.* This has a Star in the middle, with Holes thro' the Shells.

C H A P. V.

Of Reptiles, as Snakes, Lizards, &c.

1. **T**H E *Crocodile.* Is eight or nine foot long; his Mouth very large opening beyond his Eyes, their Eggs white, hard, and as it were Warty; they taste well; you often find near thirty of them together

ether : the Flesh of the Crocodile is often
aten by the Blacks.

2. The *Tree Frog*. Is of a midling size,
bove pale yellow, below deeper ; its Sides
nd Hind-legs are streakt with black.

3. The *Guana*. Is green, with black and
white waved Lists along his Back ; from
Head to Tail is a notable green welt, whose
Seam gradually lessens downwards : Boyl'd
or Roasted they eat as well as Fowl or
Rabbits.

4. The *Smooth-back'd Guana*. Is black
finely sprinkled with white ; towards the
end of the Tail it has as it were six white
prickles, they love raw Eggs : its Flesh is
eaten.

5. The *House Lizzard*. Is a friendly
Animal, for if it sees you in danger of any
hurtful Creature whilst asleep, it will come
and awake you. They are very common
in Gardens and about the Houses.

6. The *Blew-tail'd Lizzard*. Is not thicker
than a Swan-quill, and but three Inches
long ; its Body smooth and squarish ; these
are said to be poysinous, and thirst after
the Blood of breeding Women : and they
report, that if a Woman, or but her
Cloaths do touch this Creature, she will
afterwards prove barren.

7. The *Fork-tail'd Lizzard*. Resembles
in all things the House Lizard, except his
Tail, which ends in two strait Horns.

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8. The *Long-tail'd Lizzard*. Is no thicker than ones little Finger ; its Belly white with bloody spots, its Back finely strip'd and waved with specks between.

9. The *Spotted-tail'd Lizzard*. Is waved on the Back with brown Lists, and has four spots on the Tail.

10. The *Small Venomous Lizard*. Is four or five Inches long ; its brown markt with white Lines mixt with yellow.

11. The *Coral Snake*. Is two foot long, and as thick as ones Thumb, it's alternate-
ly spotted very elegantly with white, black
and scarlet ; the first and last are edged with
black : its Venomous.

12. The *Frog Snake*. From his Food ; he
is seven or eight foot long, and as thick as
a Man, is taper and ends very sharp ; he
is Olive coloured, with a yellowish Belly.

13. The *Great Goat-snake*. Because so
large they can swallow them whole, be-
ing above eight foot long, and fifteen In-
ches about ; finely markt with black and
white : its Flesh is eaten.

14. The *Horn-bellied Snake*. Near six
foot long, and half a foot about ; it has near
its Vent two small Bird-like Claws.

15. The *House-snake*. Its Belly white,
and Back Iron coloured ; about three foot
long, and two Fingers thick : these destroy
the Hens Eggs.

16. The *Green House-snake*. About as
thick as ones little Finger, and two or three
foot

foot long ; has a large Mouth, and is very
poisonous.

17. The *Rattle-snake*. Is pale yellow
with black spots : It's said to be so poiso-
nous, that there is no remedy for it.

18. The *Circle-spotted Snake*. Is brown,
with two rows of alternate yellow spots set
in dark red Circles.

19. The *Great spotted Snake*. Is Veno-
nous and spotted like the Rattle Snake.

20. The *Ring-tail'd Snake*. Hath a shi-
ning Silver Belly, the rest black and white ;
he hath six Silver Rings in his Tail, and
as many sharp Teeth in both Jaws.

21. The *Veado-snake*. In length about
eight foot, with a Chain of black spots a-
long the Back, with white spots on the Sides
surrounded with black.

22. The *Terrapin* or *Land-turtle*. Is co-
vered with a black Shell, the Scales Tri-
angular ; its Liver is delicious.

23. The *Sea-turtle*. Has the Nose of a
Bird, Fin-like Feet ; and is of several sizes and
colours : its Flesh and Eggs are good Meat.

24. The *Lesser Turtle*. Is about ten In-
ches long, and nine broad ; its Tail short
and pointed ; each Foot has four black Claws ;
their Eggs white, round and about the big-
ness of Pidgeons, eat well fried.

25. The *blind-worms*. Is white and shi-
ning like Glass, with copperish Rings and
streaks,

streaks, lives on Ants ; it's said there is no remedy against its poyson.

C H A P. VI.

Of Insects.

1. **A NTS.** Are in great Numbers both in the Woods and Fields ; and are universal Devourers, as well of Animals as Vegetables.

2. The *Black Ant.* Is about an Inch long.

3. The *Flying-Ant.* Hath four transparent yellowish Wings, with sad red Veins and Edges : the Blacks eat the Bodies of them.

4. The *Hairy-Ant.* These have Wings, but only at certain Seasons.

5. The *Scarlet-Ant.* Has a very shining Head.

6. The *Birds-nest Bee.* The Hives of these are black and hard, hanging from the Trees like Birds-nests.

7. The *Bush-bee.* Yields the best and sweetest Honey ; it Hives on Shrubs and low Trees, its Combs hang down half a yard long.

8. The *Grounnd-bee.* These are found out by smoaking them.

9. Another *Ground-bee*. Whose Paper-like Hive resembles a Sugar-loaf; these three last sting like ours.

10. The *Tree-bee*. Sticks his Honey to the Bodies of Trees, inclosed in round Balls of Wax: this and the next sting not.

11. The *Tree-hole Bee*. Lives in hollow Trees: Its Honey is well tasted and very wholesome.

12. The *small Black-beetle*. Is round and shining.

13. The *Bull-beetle*. Is very large, with two Horns on his Shoulders, and one from his Snout turning upwards.

14. The *hairy Bull-beetle*. A large sort of black shining Beetle, covered with yellowish Hairs.

15. The *cross Goat-beetle*. Is of a dark red mixt with a shining blackness; thwart his Back is a yellow List, his Horns yellow and black.

16. The *Saphire-beetle*. Has green Wings with a Gold Gloſs.

17. The *Snap-beetle*. Its Shoulders black with yellow Edges, its Crust-wings streakt with black.

18. The *Tortoise-beetle*. The Body of a golden Lustre, the edges Copper.

19. The *Unicorn-beetle*. Has a mixture of black, green, and gold, shines; yet covered with fine Hair. It ſmells like a Goat, and has often small ones about his Body.

20. The Green-bugg. His Head yellow, above mixt with green ; it stinks much.
21. The Scorpion-bugg. Is two Inches long, and one broad ; its Legs dark yellow, with black spots, and hairy.
22. The *black Butterfly*. Has slant green Lines glost with Gold.
23. The *Black-rimm'd Butterfly*.
24. The *Strip'd-olive Butterfly*.
25. The pale *Butterfly with yellow Wings*. The edges of this is markt with black and white.
26. The *Silver-spotted Butterfly*.
27. The *white Butterfly with brown spots*.
28. The great yellow *Butterfly with differing coloured spots*.
29. The *black Velvet Catterpillar*. Has nine yellow Rings cross its Back ; its Head, Tail and Feet scarlet.
30. The *Golden Listed, black Velvet Catterpillar*.
31. The *Grey-ring'd black Catterpillar*.
32. The *green Catterpillar*. Is speckled with black, and has white slant Lines on its sides.
33. The *green and white Catterpillar*. Has two yellow Lines its length, and slant ones of the same.
34. The *scarlet Horn'd Catterpillar*. Has some white mixt with its deep red, the Belly, Sides, and Tail green.
35. The

35. The *Maracock Catterpillar*. Is hatcht from the Eggs of the *Silver-spotted Butterfly*, Numb. 26.

36. The *Nightshade Catterpillar*. Is very black, but Head and Sides white spotted ; it's covered with yellow Bristles : When these touch a Man's Skin, it burns like Fire,

37. The *Silk-worm Catterpillar*.

38. *Chegoes*. Are like Fleas, and frequent- ly get under the Nails of both Hands and Feet ; and there raise a great Itching and Lodge, except they are pickt out with a Needle.

39. The *Locust-cricket*. Is somewhat like and of Kin to our *Mole-cricket*.

40. The *Black-hairy Drone*. Is shining and velvety ; the forepart of a whitish yellow, with a black spot.

41. The *black Silk Drone*.

42. The shining *yellow Drone*. Is covered with fine Hair.

43. The *Great Ear-wig*. Is two Inches long, partly black and pale yellow.

44. The *black Fly*. Has shining Saphirine Eyes.

45. The *Dew Fly*. These towards the Evening flock in great Numbers on Trees, and make a long continued Noise.

46. The *Fire-fly*. On each side of the upper-part of his Body, is a round white shining spot, no bigger than a Mustard-seed

seed ; through which it casts its amazing Light.

47. The *Green Fly*. Has a golden Gloss, with a Saphire coloured Head ; its Wings spotted with dark red.

48. The *Hairy Toddy-fly*. A very large Beetle, with a long Horn from each Jaw.

49. The *Scarlet Fly*. Frequent in Gardens, Woods and Fields in the Rainy Seasons.

50. The *Scarlet Fly with spotted Wings*. Its Body brown and green, the Wings round and black.

51. The *Scarlet-wing'd Fly*. The Head and Upperparts of a shining black, the Tips brown.

52. The *Silver and Brown Fly*. Has transparent Wings speckled with brown.

53. The *yellow Fly*. Is a troublesome Insect.

54. The *Green-golden Gnat*. Has two Wings of the colours of the Rainbow ; its Legs and Body Hairy.

55. The *harmless Gnat*. Is a busie Fly, but has no sting.

56. The *stinging Gnat*. These are very troublesome, especially in the Night.

57. The *streak'd Hog-louse*. Has cross Lines of dark yellow and black.

58. The *Variegated Knot-horn*. Is finely markt with yellow, brown and blew ; the Legs yellow and black partycoloured

59. The

59. The *Brown Locust*. Lesser than the next.

60. The *Green Locust*. His Back and Belly red ; his under Wings are latticed with red, black, ash, and green Squares.

61. The *Grey Locust*. Is three Inches long, his Pincers red.

62. The *Leaf-like Locust*. His Body shorter than Numb. 60. his Back flat, and Head smooth.

63. The *Greater Quill-Locust*. The Body of this is Warty.

64. The *Lesser Quill-Locust*. Is a long slender grey Insect, with spotted Lines.

65. The *Green Mantiss*. Somewhat like a Locust ; but has a long slender Neck like a Camel.

66. The *Rusty Mantiss*. Resembles a dead Leaf.

67. The *Silver Millepedes*. Are larger than ours ; have six Legs towards the Head, the last pair longest.

68. The *great brown Moth*. Its Wings are three Inches and a half long, and one and a half broad.

69. The *Scolopendria*. Is about four Inches long and has twenty Legs on each side.

70. The *Flat ring'd Scolopendria*. Is black, with yellow Edges on the Rings.

71. The *Scorpion*. Is common in Houses, and very large ; with two spines in his Tail.

72. The *Triangularbackt Spider*. On his Sides are six sharp white points, spotted with dark brown.

73. The *Great-hairy Spider*. These are very common: they live on Flies and other Insects; yet can subsist under confinement a great while without.

74. The *House Spider*. Its Back and Legs are spotted with black; these cast their Skin like the last.

75. The *Lesser House Spider*. Carry their Young in a round Bag under their Belly; they spin in the Night.

76. The *Grey-spider*. Is hairy like Velvet, and speckled with black.

77. The *Silver-spider*. Is elegantly shaped.

78. The *great Silver-spider*. Like the last, but bigger.

79. The *Silver and Yellow Spider*. This is streakt with brown Lines, and makes Webs like the common.

80. The *Tortoise-spider*. No bigger than a Pea; its Shell hexangular, Silver colour'd with black spots.

81. The *Tick*. A small flat roundish Louse: if any Body sits down in the Woods or Fields, this Vermine presently attacks him, and gets into his Flesh.

82. The *Steel-wasp*. Has a very hard Body, not easily penetrable with a Needle, yet slick as Silk.

83. The *Glass-wing*. Is a small oval Insect, half an Inch long.

84. The

84. The *House-worm*. A sort of *Scolopendria*, as thick as ones little Finger, and half a foot long.

85. The *Palm-worm*. About two Inches long, and as thick as the last.

C H A P. VII.

Of Trees.

1. *THE Anda*. Is a large handsome Tree, with fine yellow Flowers; the Wood is put to many Uses: The *Natives* catch Fish with the Bark, by throwing it into the Water, which Fuddles them.

2. *Angelin-tree*. They use the Wood hereof to build their Houses.

3. *The Ball-Apple*. Has Leaves growing by pairs eight or nine Inches long, and two or three where broadest; the Apple dark yellow, with three Seed in each.

4. *The Bread-Apple*. Its Flowers small and yellow growing in a long Spike. Half a dram of the Kernel drank in Water is an excellent Remedy for the Flux.

5. *The Musk-Apple*. Bears small white Flowers full of Thread: The ripe Fruit big as an Egg and yellowish: It flowers in *July* and *August*; and bears ripe Fruit in *March*.

6. *The Stone-Apple*: Is a sweet edible Fruit;

Fruit, as large as an Orange, yet its inside smells rancid.

7. The *Copaiba Balsam*. This Tree yields great plenty of a Balsam, very good in all Fluxes of the Bowels. The Leaves are four or five Inches long and two and a half broad; the Wood is very red, and the Boards they put to several Uses.

8. The *Banana*. Its Fruit strait, short, round and fragrant; they are to be had all the Year.

9. *Red-dye Bark*. Because it's used in dying that colour, by boyling it in Water; its outside is grey, within white.

10. *Soap Bark*. Is a Tree whose inner Bark they use either green or dry instead of *Spanish-soap*; it washing Cloaths beyond the Soap-berries.

11. The *Bird-grain Berry*. Its Leaves grow by pairs; are finely veined, white and woolly below, the Fruit soft and sweet, and eaten by the Birds.

12. *Blew-berry*. Because used in dying that colour; they will keep dry a long time; when ripe they are about the bigness of a small Cherry, and are mightily coveted by the Pidgeons.

13. The *Black-Ink Berry*. This the Portuguese call *Preta*.

14. The *White-Ink Berry*. Is a Pear-like Tree, with a large five Leaved yellow fragrant Ros es; which flowers in October and November.

15. *Soap-*

15. *Soap-berry.* This Tree grows in many places ; of the Fruit they make Buttons.

The *Suck-berry.* Is a tall Tree ending with three Leaves : the Fruit is ripe in April, which they suck the Juice of only, spitting out the Skins.

17. The *Two Berry-tree.* Its Leaves grow by pairs, as does its Fruit, which is yellow, of a Plumb size, and round : it may be eaten plentifully without danger.

18. *Birch-wood.* Because like it, which they put to several uses.

19. *Bird-lime Tree.* Bears small Leaves like the Sensible Plant ; yields a clammyitch-like Gum, which they rub on Sticks to catch Birds with, as we do our Bird-lime.

20. *Brasil-wood.* Is a tall thorny Tree, with Box-like Leaves ; it flowers in December : they are red and yellow, and smell like *Lillies of the Vallies.*

21. The *Calabash-tree.* Bears white and green Lilly-like Flowers, but they stink exceedingly : The Trees at certain Seasons lose all their Leaves in one Day, and in two or three more they will grow again.

22. The *Canow-tree.* Is very large and much brancht ; its Flowers are partly yellow and greenish, very fragrant ; the Fruit about as big as an Apple, covered with Hair, and when ripe breaks into three parts : Of the Wood they make Fishing and Ferry-boats.

23. *Cashew-tree.* Bears a Kidney-like Fruit, at the end of a larger ; whose Kernel roasted eats beyond a Chesnut : The Natives make Canows of its Timber.

24. *Wild Cashew.* Like the last, but these Leaves are very rough and hard.

25. *Horse Cassia.* Is a tall great Tree, with Flesh Flowers, which may be seen at a great distance.

26. *The Chardone.* Is a sort of Indian Fig or Prickle-Pear ; with an edible deep red Fruit, as big again as a Goose Egg : good to eat.

27. *The Cochineel-Chardone or Tuna.* Its Leaves from one to four foot long ; some three, others four Square ; the Flowers much less than the next, the Fruit three Inches long and four about, which by pressing splits lengthways, containing a white juicy Pulp full of Seeds : These are eaten with the Pulp, and for pleasantness exceed our common Figs.

28. *The Knobbed Chardone.*

29. *The three square Chardone.*

30. *Birds Cherry.* Bears a black Fruit, much coveted by the Birds.

31. *Myrtle Cherry.* Its Fruit black ; the Leaves have an astringent or dry taste, but being rubb'd betwixt the Fingers, smell very strong.

32. *Pepper Cherry.* The Fruit scarlet with eight Furrows, tastes bitterish, and something hot, like *Capsicum* or *Cod-pepper*.

33. The

The Trefoil, Spotted-Cherry. Its Flowers
are Leaved ; the Fruit when ripe (which is
in February) blackish speckled, with white,
the Skin peel'd off they are sweetish, each
is big as a Goose-berry, and contain three
small white Kernells.

34. Yellow-cherry. These they often eat.

35. The Coco-tree. Is a sort of Palm e-
very Body knows.

35. Coral-tree. Grows about as big as a
Cub, is thorny and trifoliated ; its Blof-
oms equal the Flower de Luce, are scarlet
and seen at a great distance, but quickly
fall off ; the Pods are one, three and some
five Inches long, with as many Partitions as
need.

37. The Cork-tree. Is about the size of a
Cane or Bass-tree, the Leaves like Walnut
but sharper : it bears pale yellow Flowers
in great tufts, and a yellow Plumb, the
Wood is reddish and light : of which they
make Corks and Stopples.

38. Ebeny. Is a large Tree, with small
dark green Leaves ; the Heart of the Tree
a sad Olive-colour near black : it's bitter
whilst growing.

39. Thrum-Elder. Its Wood, Bark and
Leaves, resemble Elder, and the first smells of
it ; the Flowers are fragrant, large and yel-
low like Primroses made up of five Leaves,
and fill'd with yellow and saffron coloured
threads an Inch and a half long : the Tree
is very beautiful.

40. *The Torch-Fig.* A sort of prickly Pear, on the Leaves of which grow certain Warts or Excrescencies.

41. *Silk-finger Tree.* This bears eight or ten Leaves on a two or three Inch footstalk Star-fashioned like the Fire-root, smooth above, and silky below : finely Veined.

42. *Curl Flower.* This Tree is large and shady ; of the Wood which is very hard they make Wheels for their Sugar-mills. The Tree looks beautiful when in Flower which is in *October* and *November*, they being of a blew and white colour.

43. *Sweet-Flower Tree.* At the top of the Leaves, which are whitish underneath, grow tufts of small white six leaved Flowers of a pleasant Scent.

44. *Yellow Hang Flower.* Is a Tree with soft long opposite Leaves ; at the top the Branches grow a spike of beautiful yellow Flowers, which by a crooked footstalk hang downwards ; its Fruit of a Currant size.

45. *Wall-Flower Tree.* Because its Flowers are like our single Stock-gilliflower, yellow and rather sweeter than them, which are to be seen in *December* and *January*.

46. *All-Fruit.* From its plenty, being so thick set round its Body, you can scarce see its Bark ; they are about the bigness of Lime, sweet, temperate, and wholesome, pleasant in Feavers.

47. The *Fustick*. Grows every where
the Woods ; its Fruit is ripe in *March*.

48. The *Genipat*, or *Ink-Apple*. A Tree
whose Fruit stains like Ink.

49. *Gum-Icica*. The Bark of this Tree
being cut, yields a fragrant Rozin smelling
like Dill ; much used in all wounds of
the Head.

50. *Yellow Gum-Tree*. From the Bark of
this also flows a purging yellow Gum,
which the Portuguese call *Gum Lacra*.

51. The *Chesnut Gourd*. Each Fruit, has five
or six very white *Chesnut*-like Kernels, which
eat well.

52. The *Orange Gourd*. Contains two or
three large Kernels, which are not edible,
but the Pulp about them is, being sharp and
a little bitterish. A saffron Milk flows from
the Tree being cut.

53. The *Ginger Hazel*. Because it bears
Katkin somewhat like it, which smells
of Ginger ; the Root has also the same taste
and smell.

54. The *Greater or Male Iaracatia*. Is a
small strait thorny Tree, the Fruit of a saf-
fron colour both within and without ; when
ripe it's eaten either raw or boyld : in *March*
it renews its Leaves, and in *April* and *May*
it *Flowers* and *Fruits*.

55. The *Female Taracatia*. Differs from
the *Male*, only in being less in all its
Parts.

56. *Coil'd Inga.* Is distinguisht from the following in having its Fruit six or seven Inches long, but odly turn'd about like Pen-nid Sugar.

57. *Feather-Inga.* Bears a tuft of small white Flowers fill'd with white silken Hair two Inches long, tipt with yellow ; these smell sweet like those of the *Lime-tree*.

58. *Joyned-Inga.* They eat its Fruit, which is well tasted ; it's ripe in *May*.

59. *Rusty Inga.* The Pods of this are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair.

60. *Iron-Wood.* Is a great branched Tree with sharp pointed Heart-like Leaves three or four Inches long : The Wood extreamly hard.

61. Black *Lignum-Vite*. The Wood hard and smells well.

62. White *Lignum-Vite*. Its Flower buds somewhat bigger than a Cherry-stone, which opens into five parts, discovering a single round, sweet, yellow Leaf, on which are many white Threads, tipt with yellow.

63. The *Wood-Limon*. Has a thin Skin and very Jucy, with a few small Seed which are hurtful to the Teeth.

64. The *Mangrove-tree*. The Flowers of a yellowish green ; the Fruit is Food for the *Terrapines*.

65. *Match-tree*. The Natives make Ropes of the Bark of this Tree, as also *Match-cord* like ours made of Paper.

66. *Mullein-tree.* The Leaves very like them ; it bears a spike of yellow Flowers, and a *Gooseberry-like* Fruit, which they eat.

67. *Bread Palm.* A very useful Tree to the Natives, not only in making Flower of the Wood slit and beaten, which they eat instead of *Cassava-bread*, but with the Leaves they thatch their Huts, and also being pliable they use them as Cords : Of the Fruit they make an Oyl, the Kernel they eat ; and of the Bark they make Match to light their Pipes with.

68. *Egg-Palm.* Of the saffron coloured pulp ; they make a Croceous Oyl, which they burn in their Lamps, and from its Kernel they express a clear Oyl, which they cook their Meat withal whilst fresh ; of the Bark of the Nut they make Tobacco-pipes, and with its Leaves, they thatch their Houses, make Mats, Baskets, &c.

69. *Hurdle-Palm.* Bears pale yellow three leaved Flowers, and an Olive-like fruit ; they make Baskets, and cover their Huts with its Leaves, and of the Wood is made Hurdles to fold their Sheep and other Cattle.

70. *Yellow-Palm.* Its Flowers three leaved, and very small, with Threads, which and the *Palm-bag* are all yellow ; its Fruit small, and Wood taper, which they use in building.

71. *Bread-Peach.* The Fruit of this they eat boyld with Flesh and Fish instead of Bread ; it hath a large Kernel, which they also eat with it.

72. *The Pitoma.* Is a large branched Tree, the Leaves grow by pairs of divers Sizes, viz. from three to eight Inches long ; the Flowers small four leaved of Straw colour, the Fruit oval, the Meat of a pleasant sharp taste, with a stipticity or dryness.

73. *Amber Plum.* Its Branches thorny, the Flower five leaved, but very small ; its Fruit yellow, pleasant, tho' somewhat sour and bitterish : it ripens in January and February.

74. *Bay Plum.* The Fruit when ripe black, but before yellow.

75. *The Kidney-Plum.* The Skin and Flesh is yellow, and smells like Spanish-soap.

76. *Mangala Plum.* Its Flowers are like Jessamine, and very fragrant ; the Fruit is a greenish yellow, frequently spotted on one side with red ; the Kernel is very white and sweet tasted ; and therefore eaten with the Fruit, but not until they fall off themselves.

77. *Fire-root.* The Natives make a Hoop in a piece of this Root dried, into which they put a stick of a certain hard Wood and by constant turning round, it creates Fire.

71. *River Tree.* Because it always grows on its Banks, and shoots its Roots on the Water ; it bears a beautiful Umbel of small five leaved scarlet Flowers.

79. *Balsam Rose.* Its Leaves smell like Rosemary and Marjerom ; the Fruit dark red, eats sweetish and gummy. It flowers in January and February : the Fruit is ripe in April and May.

80. *Heart Rose.* Bears an eight leaved white Flower resembling a Rose, and as sweet.

81. *The Cup-tree.* Is very tall, the Leaves like Mulberries notcht and crumpled ; it's Wooden Fruit, as big as a Child's Head ; having a stopple or cover for its Crown, which it drops in March and April, when ripe : Of the Wood they make the Spokes of their Sugar-wheels, because it bears moisture without damage.

82. *The Salt-tree.* Looks like a Willow ; from its Leaves come four or five small four leaved pale yellow Flowers, with as many black Threads in them : These Leaves yield a kind of Salt, as much of which, you may take from three or four, as will season a Mess of Broath.

83. *Yellow-tree.* From its plenty of large yellow Flowers, by which it may be known at two or three Miles distance ; at that time having no Leaves, they coming afterwards.

84. *The flat Podded Yellow-tree.* Has three, four or five Leaves from one Base

on three Inch foot stalks ; it flowers in December : they are Bell-fashion'd, two Inches long, and cut on the brims into five parts.

85. *Thorny Waga*. A prickly Tree, with very small Leaves, and thrummy white Flowers.

86. *Cabinet-wood*. Is a high Tree with blew Flowers : the Wood is mixt with red and black, and is much used in Carving, Inlaying, &c.

87. *Camel-wood*. Is a great Tree with a green Ball-like Fruit, red within, full of small Fig-like Seed : These are eat by some, but not much valued.

88. *Milkey Camel-wood*. This Tree bears a white Rose-like Flower, with reddish bottoms, each on a long Footstalk : In the middle of the Flower, is a yellow roziney Pea-sized Button like Turpentine, but of an unsavoury smell.

89. *Gum-wood*. The Leaves of this Tree are pointed, shine, and grow opposite five or seven in a Branch ; the Fruit red, in shape and size like a Pistachio ; which with the Wood smell like the Gum Icica.

90. *Boat-wood*. Because the Natives make their Boats and Canows of this Wood, either green or dry.

91. *Holy-wood*. Is a large Tree, with a smooth grey Bark ; its Wood very hard : On the top Boughs of this Tree grow frequently an odd sort of Mistletoe ; springing from several sharp pointed streakt yellow

Balls

Balls ; whose Leaves are of a yellow green, six or seven Inches long, and very narrow.

92. *Sugar-mood.* Is yellow ; of the Planks they make Sugar Chests : the Tree is tall, and yields a brown scentless *Balsam* ; with which the Natives by anointing, cures the Worms in their Feet, a disease frequent amongst them.

C H A P. VIII.

Of S H R U B S.

1. **T**HE *Thorny Globe Acacia.* Grows eight or nine foot high ; the stem full of small crooked Spines, the Leaves grow in pairs, very like *Solomons Seal*, with two small Thorns between each pair : its Flowers pale yellow, and globular, composed of many small Threads ; the Pod a foot or fifteen Inches long, beset with small prickles.

2. The *Great Aloes.* Bears a greenish yellow Flower, made of five Star-fashioned Petale or Flower Leaves ; they make good Cloath of the Leaves of this Plant ; and these or its Roots thrown into Ponds, fuddles the Fish : so that you may take them with your Hand,

3. *Mistletoe*

3. *Mistletoe Aloes.* This grows from the Boughs and rotten Trunks of Trees ; the Leaves are very like Aloes.

4. *Arnotto.* Is a Shrub, with large cor-dated Leaves ; with five leaved Rose-like Blush-colour'd Flowers growing in Clusters ; they make a saffron coloured Indico of the Seed, call'd *Arnotto* ; with which they dye raw Silk.

5. The *Burr.* Has broad Leaves serrated and pointed ; its Burs grow in Rundles, twelve or more together : they are very troublesome in travelling both to Man and Beast, sticking to their Hair, &c.

6. *Button-tree.* Its Flowers small and yellowish ; the Heads are like *Alder Cones*.

7. *Brasil Calavancies.* Its Flowers yellow, with red Veins ; the Pods flat and twisted, each holding four white Pease, which taste well : they flourish all the Year.

8. *Cassada.* Rises seven or eight foot high, thick as ones Thumb, six or seven Leaves grow from one Stalk, Star fashion'd its Flowers small five leaved, pale yellow and very thrummy in the middle : its Root large as ones thigh, three or four foot long, and yields a thick Milk, which is deadly poyson : Nevertheless, by boyl ing and ordering of it, they make a wholesome Bread.

9. *Cotton-bush.* Has a Rose-like Flower yellow, with a Purple bottom ; its Fru

bears the Cotton.

10. Bay-leaved *Granadilla*. The Fruit Pear-fashion'd ; when ripe of a greenish yellow, pleasant to the taste and smell ; it's full of black flat shining Seed.

11. Broad-leaved *Granadilla*. The Flower sweet and party-coloured ; Fruit like the last.

12. Ivy-leaved *Granadilla*. Each Leaf stands two Inches and half distant on an Inch Footstalk ; on which grows a small, round dentated Leaf, with a reddish Tendrel joining to it ; the Fruit oval of the size of a large Plumb.

13. Fiddle-pointed *Granadilla*. Has a Leaf with five Segments, and the middle often sinuated like the sides of a Fiddle ; the Fruit yellowish, and pleasant both in smell and taste ; the Pulp croceous, and will dye the Tongue of a Saffron colour.

14. The Trefoil *Granadilla*. Its Flowers mostly white, and smells well ; the Fruit yellow when ripe, but before spotted with white.

15. The Trefoil *Auriculated Granadilla*. The Ears consist of three serrated Leaves ; the Fruit sweet, greenish and white ; the middle of the Threads Purple.

16. The Stinking, hairy, *Bladder'd Granadilla*. The Leaves cordated, and smell like Henbane.

17. *Hop-tree*. Bears Willow Leaves and membranaceous Fruit, somewhat like Hops ; grows in sandy places.

18. *Indigo*

18. *Indico.* Grows three or four foot high, and bears pale purplish Flowers.

19. *White Indico.* Has a spungy Stalk, hairy Leaves, a white Flower of a Daisie make and size ; the Stalks or Roots broken yields a blew juice.

20. *Love Apple.* Grows about a yard high ; the Leaves sinuated, soft and prickley, on the middle Rib of the under Side ; the Flowers five leaved, of a greenish yellow : the Fruit edible, of a Medlar size ; yellow when ripe, but before whitish with green streaks.

21. *White-flowred Love Apple.* Its Stalks thorny and hoary, as are its Leaves, and somewhat jagged ; the Fruit of an Apple size, hoary, yellow and shining when ripe ; its Shell brittle as an Egg, the Pulp very sweet, and a grateful Food to the Ants.

22. *Hoary Love Apple.* Its Branches and Leaves both hoary and thorny ; the last has generally seven Angles : the Flower of a faint blew, resembling a five-pointed Star.

23. *The Melon Apple.* Bears a yellow five leaved Flower in size and shape like a *Daffodil* ; these grow fifteen or twenty together on very long Pedicles : The Fruit shining and black, but when ripe are often found empty.

24. *Heart-leaved Mistletoe.* Its Flowers brown yellow, six leaved with yellow Threads : its Fruit like a Clove.

25. *Nettle-berry.* Has its Stalks and Leaves hairy ; the last soft, grow opposite, and are lightly

ightly notcht : the Fruit like Juniper, and black, sweet tasted ; and are eaten by the Negroes.

26. *Palma Christi*. From the Kernels of his they press an Oyl to burn in their Houses, &c.

27. The Nettle *Palma Christi*. The Leaves and Stalks are thick-set with stinging Hairs ; the first are generally divided into three parts ; its Fowers small, white and five leaved.

28. *Goat Pea*. Each stalk hath six pair of Leaves an Inch long, with one at the end, underneath woolly : it bears a spike of small white Flowers mixt with Purple ; after which come many half Inch Pods like *Goats horns*, each containing six or eight Seed.

29. *Tree Pea*. Bears knotted taper Pods about four Inches long ; the Pease dark yellow, sharp at one end, with a chink or furrow along its Sides.

30. *Pellitory Tree*. The Root is hotter than our Pellitory, and like it draws a great deal of *Rheum* from the Head : it's an excellent Remedy for a *Gonnorrhœa* drank in a Morning as Tea ; it relieves also in the Stone and Stoppage of Urine.

31. *Holey Pellitory*. Resembles our common ; but the Leaves are perforated like those of *Oranges* and *St. John's wort*.

32. *Penguins.* Bears an edible Fruit, five Inches long ; its Flowers blewish, with white Threads, the Leaves very like Aloes.

33. *Tail Pepper.* Grows five or six foot high ; tastes like *long Pepper* ; is gather'd in *October* and *November*, five or six Inches long and somewhat crooked : The Root smells like Time, and wonderfully cures Impostumes.

34. Narrow leaved *Tail Pepper.* Is common in the Woods ; the Fruit longer than the last.

45. The *Dwarf Plumb.* Grows about a foot high , bears Willow-like Leaves in pairs, ending single, the Flowers yellow, as is its Fruit, and sweet, but nevertheless is not eaten.

36. The *Cluster Plumb.* Has Leaves thick, roundish and shining : The Flowers five leaved, small and whitish ; the Fruit edible, when ripe of a dark red.

37. The *Granat Plumb.* Is sweetish and well tasted, yellow when ripe, and full of small Grains ; a Tea made of the Root, is excellent in Fluxes : Of the Fruit they make a *Marmalade*, like that of *Quinces*.

38. *Rats-bane.* The Leaves of this grow two or three together ; the Flowers red, but Footstalks Saffron coloured ; the Root is an Antidote against the Poyson of its Flowers and Leaves.

39. *Blew berried Rats-bane.* Is a certain Poyson, both to Man and Beast.

40. *Balsamick*

40. *Balsamick Golden Rod.* The Flowers or Leaves bruised, smell like *Storax*; the last they use in pain and redness of the Eyes.

41. *Shrub Golden Rod.* The Leaves when dry are black above, but white and woolly underneath.

42. *The hairy Star-podded Sensible Plant.* Is thorny, with Leaves about one Inch and half long, which grow in pairs, and are hairy underneath; the Flowers are a small white thrummy Head; with a blush of Purple, which produces ten or twelve hairy Pods, which grow Star-wise, each about an Inch long: The Leaves of this Plant shut themselves up on the least touch, but open again a while after.

43. *The Round seeded Sensible.* The Flowers purplish set close into a Head; the Pods about three Inches long, rough and hairy: the Roots smell like *Turnips*.

44. *The Square seeded Sensible.* As large as a Slow bush; the Flowers and Pods like the last, but bigger.

45. *The Rose Sensible.* The Leaves and Pods grow like an open Rose.

46. *Shrub Solomon's Seal.* Has shining Leaves growing by pairs, each an Inch and half long, and almost as broad; the Flowers white.

47. *Golden Spike.* A Shrub with opposite Leaves, somewhat whitish below; at the top of the Branches grow Spikes six or seven

seven Inches long, with five small leaved yellow Flowers, whose edges are deep red.

48. The *Sugar Cane*. Grows generally six or seven foot high, and four Inches thick, and about that distance betwixt each joyn, but if longer they are the better esteemed.

49. *Thorn-berry*. Its Thorns grow by pairs, as does its Leaves, which are like Box, and generally six, or three couple; its Flowers long, pale purple, hang down; are four leaved, with as many small white Threads: The Berries of the bigness of Elder, of a dark Purple and stain like Black Cherries; each has one small white flat Stone.

50. The *Waved Torch*. Its Leaves are thick as Aloes; the edges of a dark red, and notcht.

51. The *White Tuft*. A Shrub bearing at the top of its Branches a cluster of white four leaved Flowers, full of the same coloured Threads, an Inch and half long: they smell somewhat like a Rose, and make a pleasant shew.

51. *Yellow Violet Tree*. The Leaves finely Veined, oval and serrated towards the points; its Flowers five Leaved, yellow and sweet as our Wall-flower, but of a deep red before they are opened.

C H A P. IX.

Of HERBS.

1. *ROUND Adam's Apple.* Its Flowers five leaved with Purple Veins ; the fruit round, smooth, and when ripe yellow ; somewhat bigger than a Crab : these are eaten boiled with Oyl and Pepper.

2. *Pine Apple.* Its Leaves resemble Aloes ; the Flower three leaved, and blew ; its fruit very pleasant and well known.

3. *Amarainth-like Herb.* Is woody, and grows about two foot high ; at every Branch comes a red head of small Flowers on an inch Footstalk sustained by a small Nettle-like Leaf.

4. *White Arsmart.* Bears long slender white Flowers, Willow Leaves, and knotty stalks.

5. *Avens.* Rises a yard or higher, Branches at the joyns, where are generally five leaves wing'd and cut like ours.

6. *Tway blade Avens.* Grow sometimes a yard high ; it Branches from the joyns, where are two serrated Leaves five or six inches long ; at the tops grow small five leaved yellow Flowers, scenting somewhat like hamomil.

7. *Battata's.* Have Leaves some cordated, others angular, bears neither Flower nor

Fruit ; the Root is milkey, very white within, and pale yellow without.

8. *Red Battata's.* These are red throughout, and ting the Hands blew, and a Knit black.

9. *Sea-berry.* Bears thick juicy Leaves like *Purslain*, but much bigger ; the Flowers like a *Gillyflower*, five leaved and white with black shining Olive sized berries : the Flesh like that of a *Black Cherry*.

10. *Besom weed.* From the Use they put it to ; it's a Bush half a yard high, with opposite *Vervain Leaves*, from whence proceed small white four leaved Flowers, which are succeeded by round little Berries full of dusty Seed.

11. *Hand-leaved Bindweed.* Climbs Trees and Bushes, the Stalk hairy and spotted has plain *Cinquefoil Leaves* and a white Flower.

12. *White Bindweed.* Has cordated Leaves with a white pentangular Flower.

13. *The Blite.* Bears a spike of green Flowers : it's boyld for a Sallet, and eaten well.

14. *Welted Broom.* Rises a yard high with hairy welted Stalks ; at the top grow yellow Flowers, with Pea-like Pods and greenish Seed ; which are generally Worm eaten.

15. *Bur-buds.* It's Branches some are upright others bending ; at the joynts grow three or four soft Inch-long Leaves hoar below

below ; at the top of the Stalks are small paple Purple Flowers, whose Bud is so fat and burry, that it easily clings to your Cloaths.

16. *Yellow Buttons.* Is a low Plant, with Hyssop Leaves, and a head of yellow Flowers cut to the middle in six notches, with as many white Threads.

17. The *Three leaved Calabash.* Climbs tall Trees ; its Leaves like the *Cowitch* : the Fruit less then the common Calabash, else very like it.

18. *Ground Calavances.* Has Trefoil Leaves with small yellow Flowers ; it creeps on the Ground with many netty Roots : to these grow Hazel-like Nuts, in which are one or two sweet edible Kernels, as pleasant as Pease.

19. The *Red Camara.* Smells finer than Mint ; the Leaves serrated and grow opposite; the Berries green.

20. The *White Camara.* The Flowers sweet, and the whole Plant has a Minty smell.

21. The *Yellow Camara.* The Flowers yellow ; otherwise like the red.

22. The *Clammy yellow Camara.* Grows very tall ; the Leaves rough and hairy like Nettles ; the Flowers nine Leaved, with black Threads.

23. *Star Campion.* Grows about two foot high, with several woolly Mouse-ear Leaves ; at the top grow five or six blew five leaved

Flowers, with a white Star at the bottom, and some threads of the same colour.

24. *Cone Cane.* The Leaves eight or nine Inches long, and three where broadest; at the top grows a yellow and Scarlet *Cone*; between the Scales come pale purplish Flowers, with many black Seed wrapt in a sort of Lint. The Stalk of this chewed for eight Days together is said to be an infallible Remedy against a *Gonorrhœa*, without using any other Medicine.

25. *Red Cone Cane.*

26. *Blew Cone Cane.* Its Flowers four leaved and blew.

27. *Red edg'd flouring Cane.* Has taper pointed veiny Leaves, with red Edges: Its Flowers made of three or four crooked Leaves, of a Fire colour, the Root cures Ulcers: they also eat it boyld or roasted in hard times.

28. *Grape Flowering Cane.* Its Flowers of a blush red; the Fruit grows in Clusters, the Bark juicy stains like Black Cherries, they use it therefore for Ink, the whole Plant very sweet, smelling like Ginger if bruised.

29. The Fire coloured Flowering Cane.

30. The Yellow Flowering Cane. Like the last, but Leaves narrower.

31. *Common Capsicum.* Grows three or four foot high, with a scarlet pyramidal Fruit; much sharper than the rest.

32. *Cherry*

32. *Cherry Capsicum.* The Fruit resembling it.

33. *Small Cherry Capsicum.* The Fruit much less than the last, and pale red or yellowish.

34. *Crooked Capsicum.* The Fruit of these hang down.

35. *Great Capsicum.* Like the Common, but the Fruit thicker and deeper red ; the leaves of this grow single.

36. *Narrow Capsicum.* The Leaves much longer and narrower than the last ; the fruit three Inches long red and taper.

37. *Dock-leaved Catkin.* Its *Julus* like that of a Walnut, five or six Inches long, thick and composed of four square buds of fine Scarlet ; the Fruit hangs by three fine threads, has a vwhite Pulp and Kernel.

38. The *Chardone.* A sort of Indian-fig growing on Trees and Shrubs ; the Flowers is composed of many Leaves, green, vwhite and yellow ; the Fruit oval with triangular points of a curious red, the Seed black, and eaten vwith the Pulp.

39. The *Winter Cherry.* The Flowers are small pale yellow, and five angled, with as many spots ; the *Fruit* of a Cherry size : eaten.

40. *Tall Chickweed.* Grows four or five foot high, with single narrow hairy *Willow Leaves* ; the *Flowers* are white with purple bottoms.

41. *Fish-Climer.* Has a welted Stalk with five serrated Leaves, viz. two pair and one at the end; its Beans are red, with a black Kernel: these being bruised and cast into Rivers, intoxicates the Fish.

42. *Snake-Climer.* Its Leaves whitish underneath, cordated and umbilicated; it's eight leaved, Flower is yellowish, small, and of an odd make; the contorted Root an approved Remedy in the Stone, the Leaf bruised and applied, an excellent Antidote against all Venomous Bites.

43. *Three seeded Climer.* Has cordated Leaves, with small white five Starr'd Flowers with a purple spot in the middle; the Fruite three square, with as many Cells, having in each, one brown Seed.

44. *Brown Cocks Foot.* Grows three or four Cubits high, the Spikes divided into twelve or fifteen brown Fingers; each eight or nine Inches long.

45. *Green Cocks-foot.* Like the last, but the Spikes green, as also longer and finer.

46. *Sweet Cotton weed.* Its Leaves wooll'd and curl'd like Groundsel; the Flowers grow towards the top of the Herb, resembling Wormwood, but smells like Dittander Creet.

47. *Wild Cucumber.* Its Leaves trifid, notcht and hairy; the Fruit of an Egg size, prickly, yet eaten.

48. *The Grand Cow-itch.* A sort of Kiamy Bean with yellow Flowers; its Pod broad,

broad, hairy and rugged ; it climbs Trees, Flowers in June and July.

49. *Umbellated Cyperus.* Grows three or four foot high, and branches into four or five Stalks.

50. *White headed Cyperus.* Rises a foot high, at the top comes seven or eight white Heads standing on short Footstalks, guarded with six sharp Leaves.

51. *Hairy naked Dafie.* Like the next, but Stalks and Leaves hairy and notcht about.

52. *Smooth naked Dafie.* Its Leaves three or four Inches long, and one and a half where broadest, whitish below : it's a great Counter-poyson, and very good in Fluxes.

53. *Slender Dock.* Grows half a yard high, with many narrow Leaves and slender Spikes, with very minute yellow Flowers.

54. *Stinking Dogsbane.* Is a climbing milky Plant, with a yellow Flower and Fruit, somewhat prickly like the *Thorn-apple*, in which are many Seed adhering to a beautiful Silver Down.

55. *Apple rooted Dragons.* From the resemblance of its Bulb, grows two foot high, its Stalk speckled with green, yellow and white ; its Pestel when ripe spotted with yellow and red.

56. *Four leaved Earthnuts.* Grows about half a yard high, with two pair of Liquorish Leaves, and yellow Pulse Flowers ; to its Roots are Pods fixed, in which are two

pleasant *Kernels*, that taste like *Pistacheo's*, and are eaten boyl'd in their Deserts.

57. The *broad Edder*. The *Leaves* of this are more pointed and broader, than the *Round*, and double veined round the edges; they eat the *Root* boyl'd as *Potatoes*, and the *Leaves* as a boyl'd *Sallet*.

58. *Narrow leav'd Edder*. Has *Leaves* about a foot long, it *flowers* in *April*, green without and white within.

59. *Round Edder*. Has a round cordated *Milky Leaf*; the *Root* of an *Onyon* size, yellow within, but reddish without.

60. *Scarlet Elder*. The *Leaves* five or, six Inches long, trifoliated and serrated: It *flowers* like *Elder*; they are of a bloody colour, without *Petalæ*.

61. *Elecampane Everlasting*. Because its *Roots* have the same scent; the *Flowers* are composed of shining Silvery Scales which never decay.

62. *Climing Fern*. This twines about several Shrubs and Plants.

63. *Notcht leaved Fern*. Grows three or four foot high, its *Leaves* five or six Inches long, bearing its *Seed* on the edges only.

64. *Miter headed Flax*. Rises about two foot high, and Branches much; its *Stalks* hairy, as also its *Leaves*, which are long and pointed, putting out here and there blood red *Flowers*, with *Flax like Heads* mitred and bluntly triangular.

65. Dead scented Fleabane. Grows half a yard *high*, dividing into opposite Branches, where grow three or four plain *Leaves* one bigger than another ; from these on two or three Inch Footstalks come yellow Daisie-like *Flowers*, without any smell.

66. Dwarf Flower-Fence. Rises a yard *high*, each Stalk hath twelve or more pair of *Leaves* like the *Sensible Plant*, the *Flowers* yellow and *Pods* two or three Inches long.

67. Feather Flower. Grows half a yard *high*, ; its Stalks angular and knotty at every joyn, where it branches with two ferrated *Leaves*, but more in the lesser, whence proceed small four leaved white feathery *Flowers*.

68. The Horn-flower. Grows a yard *high*, the *Leaves* six or eight Inches long, somewhat wrinkled and lightly notcht ; the *Flowers* long, hollow and of a curious red ; its *Fruit* round and striated, with small Seed divided within like a *Poppy Head*.

69. The Paunch Flower. Is a scandent Plant with roundish *Leaves* ; the *Flower* is of a whitish yellow ; its shape singular, resembling a humane Paunch : to this is annexed a broad Membrane full of red Veins.

70. Twin Flowers. Has from one *Root* nine or ten Branches, each near two foot high, on these grovv *Willow-like* Leaves by pairs ; at the top come out vwhite *Flowers* like

like *Tansy*, but six times less, on four Inch Footstalks but alvvays tvvo together.

71. *Scarlet Fox Glove*. Grovvs three or four foot high, vvith Nettle Leaves opposite; the Flowers grovv in Spikes like the common:

72. *Purging Germander*. Its Leaves grovv opposite, round and serrated, Flowers vwhite, but very small. A Drink of this Purges and Vomits strongly.

73. *Ginger*. Grovvs about tvvo foot high, vvith Flag Leaves.

74. *Bottle Gourd*. Bears a large vwhite five leaved Flower; the Seed flat and as it vvere forked at each end.

75. *Ivy Gourd*. A scandent Plant vvith Ivy Leaves: In the Fruit of this are 12 Seed in three Cells, of vvhose Kernels they make a clear Oyl, to burn in their Lamps; but like the Kernel, it's too bitter to be eaten.

76. *The long Gourd*. Its Fruit fifteen Inches long, and eleven about; its Meat yellowv, taste unpleasant; and therefore not eaten.

77. *Trifid-leaved Gourd*. Runs amongst other Herbs and Shrubs, the Stalks vvinged; the Leaves rough and green vvith pointed edges.

78. *Grass Flower*. Has grassy Leaves about the Root; its Stalk near half a yard high; at the top grovvs a single scaly Head, out of vvhich proceeds a three leaved Flower.

79. *Fea-*

79. *Feather grass.* Near a yard high divides at top into twenty five, or three slender Spikes each three or four Inches long.

80. *Square headed Grass.* Its Stalk triangular, fifteen and sometimes twenty Inches high ; the Heads four square, and seem to be made up of five Glands as big as a *Raisin*, with four Leaves coming from its Bosom ; these Heads smell like *Chamomil*.

81. *Pleated Millet Grass.* Grows four or five foot high, Reed-like ; its Leaves finely pleated, like the young *Palmetto* ; the Spikes half a foot long.

82. *Hairy Oat-grass.* At the top of the Stalk comes seven narrow sharp Leaves, about two Inches long, the inside very white at first setting on ; in the middle of these grow Oat-like Seed.

83. *Silver Quaking Grass.* Bears five or six slender Spikes two Inches long, no thicker than a Packthread ; this from Silvery, turns purplish, and trembles with the Wind.

84. *Prickley-seed Grass.* Grows from a three square Stalk to about four foot high, where grows many sharp Grains, at it were set with prickles.

85. *Snake Grass.* Grows about a yard high, the middle Vein of the Leaves is white ; If you are bit in the Hand by any Veno-mous *Snake*, the poyson will not spread, if you tye it about with this Grass.

86. *White strip'd Grass.* Rises two yards high, and has a white List in the midst of each Leaf.

87. *Itchey Groundsel.* For the Leaves which have a sharp and hot taste, being boyld and wash'd with it, cures that distemper in any part of the Body : It grows a yard high, full of long, narrow, notcht, soft Leaves ; at the top it Branches into many yellow Flowers, with downey Seed.

88. *Blew-Heart wort.* The Flowers which come at the ends of the Stalks are wrapt in a singular cordated Leaf, which also covers the Seed.

89. *Scarlet Heart-wort.*

90. *Marsh Hemlock.* Grows two or three foot high in the Water near the Banks, with Leaves three or four Inches long cut into eight narrow pointed Segments, resembling Horns, of a Smallage taste.

91. *Clammy Horehound.* Rises near a yard high, and at every joyns has two or three Branches ; its Flowers blew and three leaved.

92. *Red Jessamine.* Rises with a single Stalk, having opposite Leaves three or four Inches long ; at the top grows many red Flowers somewhat cut like the Honey-suckle:

93. *Broad-leaved Knot-wort.* Is a leaning Plant, i. e. between upright and lying on the Ground ; its Leaves like Hyssop, grow two or four at a joyns and hoary ; whence

whence proceed Heads or globular Whorles set close together.

94. *Narrow leaved Knot-wort.* Like the last, but *Leaves* narrower and *Knobs* white.

95. *Base Indico.* Grows a yard high with *Sena* like *Leaves* four or five pair on a Stalk; *Flowers* yellow, *Pods* six or seven Inches long, flattish and somewhat crooked, containing fifty or more *Seed*; it flourishes all the Year. Applied Poultiswise, it's good for pains in the Sides.

96. *Round leaved Base Indico.* Like the last, but *Leaves* rounder and end not single; they close in the Night; the *Seed* round, black, and small.

97. *White Water-lilly.* Is very like ours, has twelve white *Leaves* in each *Flower*, and four green ones under them.

98. *Yellow coddled Loosstrife.* Grows four foot high, Branches much; the *Leaves* hairy and taper at both ends: on a two Inch Footstalk stands a *Flower* composed of four yellow *Leaves*, which are with the Cods ripe from August to November.

99. The lesser *Yellow coddled Loose-strife.* The *Flowers* stand on Inch *Pods*, and the whole Plant grows not two foot high.

100. *Clammy Mallow.* A beautiful Plant often ten foot high, with hairy notcht *Leaves*, and Flesh coloured *Flowers*; the black *Seed*, shining and three square, the whole Plant very clammy.

101. *Marsh Mallow.* Grows two or three foot high, with a five leaved Flesh colour'd Flower.

102. *Musk Mallow.* Its Leaves notcht; angular and hairy; the Flowers Purple at the bottom, the rest yellow and strip'd with the same; the sweet Seed grow in a five angled hairy Pod, in which divisions are seventy or more Seed.

103. The *yellow Mallow.* Is used instead of the common.

104. *Mechoacan.* A sort of blush colour'd Bindweed, purple within; its Root very thick and large.

105. *Balsam Mint.* Grows a foot or two high, its Stalks and Leaves hairy, the last notcht, grows by pairs and resembles those of Nettles: it flowers all the Year; they are composed of white and blew, in shape and manner of growing like *Tansy*.

106. *Gray Moss Mistletoe.* Hangs down from very tall Trees almost covering them; it's like Thread, with here and there a few Rosemary Leaves.

107. *Palm Mistletoe.* From an oval fat Bulb-like Knob, grows a *Squil Leaf* a foot or more long, with three Ribs its full length: these are said to be cooling and very effectual in easing pains.

108. The *Monorchis.* Has a round Root of a Filbert size, with two or three velvety Leaves from four Inches to a foot long; these have two rows of square blackish spots

on both Sides, as in some Ferns ; at the top grow three or four yellow scentless two-leaved Flowers, one of which is spotted.

109. The *Mushroom Antidote*. Grows two foot high, the Leaves soft and infoliated ; its Flowers small, white and four-leaved, set in a double Spike of little Leaves ; the Root of a biting taste like *Pellitory* : it's a great Counter-poyson, and of singular virtue against the eating of venomous *Mushrooms*.

110. *Thrum Mustard*. Has fingered Leaves like *Lupines*, of a *Marjerome* smell ; the whole Plant is clammy, and at the setting on of the Leaves thorny.

111. The *Nettle*. Grows eight or nine foot high, and the Flowers much more branched than ours.

112. *Nickars*. From the likeness of the Seed to Marbles such as Boys play with ; it's a thorny Bush about the bigness of *Bryar* ; its Leaves like *Liquorish*, the Flowers yellow, and the Pods prickly.

113. *Black Night-shade*. They use it much in Physick ; the Birds love their Berries.

114. *Occoembo*. Has a thick crooked biting Root, with broad Leaves, green above, but rusty below like a *Fern*.

115. *Short Oker*. Grows about a yard high, the Flowers yellow like the *Holly-oak*, with a dark purple bottom : they eat the green

green Pods boyld with Pepper, Oyl and Vinegar.

116. *Cone Orchis.* Has a Tulip-like Bulb, which boyld, they eat as Yams; it bears three or four long white scaly Flowers, at the top of a single Stalk.

117. *Hollow leav'd Orchis.* From one Root grow five or six Stalks, with a single hollow Leaf on each, from whence rises a Spike of six leaved purplish Flowers.

118. *Star Parsly.* Grows half a yard high and its Leaves somewhat like Herb Paris; its Flowers pale Purple, small, and grow in Spikes, the Root smells like Parsly.

119. *Pearl Seed.* From its shining and hardness; it rises with four or five yellowish Stalks from one Root, with hairy Leaves, finely serrated.

120. *Rundle Plantain.* Because it bears its Flowers in Whorles, composed of three white Leaves, which grows on a Plantain-like Stalk near a yard high; angular above, but round below.

121. *Serrated Polypody.* Grows about a yard high, with serrated Leaves four Inches long, alternately set.

122. *Trifoliate Polypody.* Rises three or four foot high; its Leaves have a fourfold row of spots on each side the middle Rib.

123. *Great Pumpkin.* Its Fruit striated, round, but somewhat flattish, mixt with white and red, but within yellow; boyld or roasted in the Embers it eats well.

124. *White*

124. *White headed Purflain.* This they Pickle and eat with Fish and Flesh ; it tastes well, and is diuretick.

125. *Smooth-purple Purflain.* The Leaves like Lavander, thick and juicy, the Stalks take Root at every joyn^t ; its Flowers pentapetalous and Purple.

126. *Woolly Purflain.* Bears a five-leaved yellow Flower like ours, set in a Rose of eight green Leaves ; its Seed small and black, lying in Wool, with which also the Branches are covered.

127. *Black Maiden-Hair.* Grows two foot high, and bears rusty Seed.

128. *White Maiden-Hair.* Because the Stalks are covered with a white Meal, otherwise like the last.

129. *Green Melon.* From the colour of its Meat : these are often eat before Meals.

130. *Water Melons.* Are very pleasant, growing as big as ones Head, and round ; it's red where the Seed lies, and white near the Shell ; they are to be had all the Year, but most plentiful about Christmas.

131. *The Arrow Reed.* From its Use ; they grow about twenty foot high, has sometimes a Branch or two towards the top, the Leaves near two yards long.

132. *The Thorny Reed.* Grows twenty foot or higher, its Leaves about a yard and half long, grow alternately, seven, eight or nine on a Branch, which is thorney at setting on : these, if not cut down in a few

few Months, stop up the Roads, so that Travellers cannot pass ; they use them in their Journeys over Deserts to carry Water in.

133. *Clammy Rest-harrow.* Has many hairy clammy Stalks, partly creeping and upright, its Flowers yellow

134. *Rose podded Rest-harrow.* Grows a foot and half high, dividing it self into many Branches ; its Seed black and warty.

135. *Dwarf Rose.* Its Flowers pale Purple, resembling our *Oleander*, but the Seed-vessel very samll, including a flattish brown Seed ; the Leaves somewhat hairy and grow by pairs.

136. *White Rott.* Resembles ours, but the Leaves are notcht : they use the Roots (which smell and taste like *Parfyl*) to take out Freckles.

137. *Angola Sallet.* Because the Leaves and Flowers are eaten by their *Blacks* ; it bears a Leaf about four Inches long, with three cordated small Leaves about a Bell-flower.

138. *Sarsaparilla.* Is a thorny Bramble ; at the setting on of each Leaf, which is three or four Inches broad, and sometimes ten or twelve long, come out two Tendrels which fix themselves to the neighbouring Plants : Its Berries grow in Clusters , of near the *Cherry size*, and wrinkled like them when dry, each has one or two hard Stones, with a white Kernel.

139. *Oil Seed.* Its *Leaves* whitish, grow mostly opposite ; the *Flowers* of the shape of *Fox-gloves*, but small and white ; the *Pods* are four square, which when ripe sheds its brown *Seed*.

140. *Semper vive.* Sends forth twenty or more sharp thorny edged thick *Leaves*, a foot or two long ; whence rises a double Stalk of yellow hollow *Flowers* cut into six Parts.

141. *Silver-head.* A small leaning Plant, bearing a Silvery Head, with purplish Threads, which smell faintly of *Violets*.

142. *Snake-Herb.* Is somewhat hairy ; the *Leaves* grow opposite, serrated and whitish underneath ; at the joynts come small green *Flowers* with a blush of red ; the whole Plant is Milky : Being bruised and applied, it's an excellent Remedy against the Bites of Serpents or other Wounds.

143. *White Snake Herb.* Somewhat larger than the last ; the *Flowers* tetrapetalous and white : The Milk of this is said to be good to take away the pain and rednes of the Eyes.

144. *Soldanella* or *Sea-bindweed*. The whole Plant is very milky ; it shuts its *Flowers* after Noon.

145. Rosemary leaved *Solomon's Seal*. Grows near a foot high, and divides into many Branches.

146. *Purple Sorrel.* Its *Leaves* and *Stalks* very jucy like *Purflain* ; the top of the
92 Stalk

Stalk shutes into another three square one, with triangular Branches, on which grow many purpled five-leaved *Flowers*: The Plant has a grateful sowerness, and is much esteemed as a Sallet.

147. *White Spurrel.* Grows seven or eight Inches high, with *Leaves* like *Mustard*; at the top grows a long Spike of small white *Flowers* like our *Sheep Sorrel*.

148. *The Squil.* Has three or four *Leaves* near half a yard long, and about four Inches where broadest, netted with green Veins.

149. *Rats Tail.* Grows near two foot high, each joyst hath four, five, or more narrow notcht *Leaves* of different sizes; at the top grows a taper Spike a foot long, fil'd all about with bleuish *Flowers* of five *Leaves*, each smelling something like a *Violet*.

150. *Broad Rats Tail.* Like the last, but *Spikes* broader.

151. *Germaner Rats Tail.* Its *Leaves* grow in pairs, serrated and hairy, the *Flowers* stand on a long Spike, are four-leaved and red, resembling *Batchellor's Buttons*.

152. *Citron Time.* Grows four or five foot high, Branches at each joyst, where grows two sharp-pointed notcht *Leaves*; its *Flowers* small and pale blew, growing in a Spike two or three Inches long: This Plant has a grateful *Scent* of *Citrons* mixt with *Bawn*, which it retains some Years dry.

153. *Toad-bane*. Because it's said the *Leaves* or *Seeds* rub'd on a *Toads* Back immediately kills him : This Herb is also a great Counter-poyson against all Venomous Creatures, the *Leaves* chewed bite like *Mustard* ; they boyl it with Fish.

154. *Love Trefoil*. Bears a Spike of purple *Flowers* ; its *Pods* resemble the *Horse-shoe Vesck*, but being rough, they easily stick like a Bur to the Cloaths.

155. *Prickly Trefoil*. Grows about two foot high , spreading into many prickly Branches ; its *Flowers* of a greenish white, stand on Inch Footstalks ; the Plant smells like *Fanugreed*.

156. *Blewish Turnsole*. Grows a yard high, has hairy *Borage Leaves* ; at the top grows a Spike ten or twelve Inches long, beset with blew and yellow *Flowers*, which produce triangular Seed, like *Buckwheat*.

157. *White Turnsole*. Like the last, but Stalks bigger, Leaves softer, Flowers five-leaved and white, Seed round.

158. *The Diffentrick Vomit*. This is a leaning Plant ; towards the top of which grow six or eight veiny soft *Leaves* ; amidst these comes a small Head of a dozen or more five-leaved white *Flowers*, which are succeeded by dark red *Berries*, each including two small Seed ; it grows in moist Woods.

159. *Umbellated Whorle*. Is a small leaning Plant, with a quadrangular hairy Stalk and *Nettle Leaves* growing opposite ; from

these comes a tuft of deep Purple galeated Flowers standing on a long Footstalk.

160. *Yellow-willow Herb.* Grows a foot high, has swellings on the Stalks near the Root; its Leaves grow alternately, are notcht and hairy, at the top grow three or four yellow five-leaved Flowers, with Threads of the same.

161. *Twine-wood.* Bears Tufts of small white five leaved sweet Flowers; the Leaves are four Inches long, serrated and pointed.

162. *Purple Yam.* Its Root, Stalk, and Veins of its Leaves being of that colour.

163. *St. Thoma Yam.* Is so vast a creeper, that one Plant will quickly cover a small Garden; its Stalks welted, the Leaves grow by pairs and cordated, the Root large; its outer Coat brown, the inner yellowish; the Meat white and full of Milky Juice.

164. *Round Yam.* From the Root which is white raw, but when boyld red; it's a drayling Plant, with cordated Leaves, and sometimes ear'd.

165. *White Yam.* Its Root being of that colour, the Leaves single and cordated.

An Expedition of a Body of English-men to the Gold Mines of Spanish America, in 1702. with the many strange Adventures that befel them in that bold Undertaking. By Nathaniel Davis.

B eing sensible, that many times there is but little Credit given to Adventures of this kind ; and that the bare affirming of this Relation in particular to be true, will hardly go down with some People, without better Authority : The Reader for his further satisfaction, is desired to take notice ; that this is really an Account given more at large, by one of the Adventurers, of what was but very briefly and defectively inserted in the *London-Gazette*, of February 8. 1702. in Words to this Effect, which shall serve here as the Contents of that which is to follow. That nine or ten *English* Privateers, had attacked a Place upon the Continent called *Tolou* (or rather *Tolu*) about ten

Leagues from *Carthagena*, which they took,
plunder'd and burnt ; and that from thence
they sailed to *Caledonia*, rowed up the Ri-
ver of *Darien*, and ingratiating themselves
with the *Indians*, were by them conducted
to the Gold Mines of *Santa Cruz de Cana*,
near *Santa Maria* ; and that after they had
marched nine Days, they fell in with an
Out-guard of the *Spaniards*, of whom they
took nine ; but the others escaping, gave
notice at the Mines of their approach. So
that the richest of the Inhabitants fled with
their Money and Jewels : That however,
the *English* took the Fort and possessed
themselves of the Mines, where about 70
Negroes remain'd, whom they set to work
during the one and twenty Days they con-
tinued there ; in which time they got about
80 Pounds weight of Gold , besides sev-
eral pieces of Plate, which they found bury-
ed in the Ground by the Inhabitants ; and
that at their return they burnt the Town,
and brought away the *Negroes*.

DAVIS^S EXPEDITION TO THE Gold Mines.

IN the Year 1702. Colonel Peter Beckford, Lieutenant-Governour of the Island of *Jamaica*, having granted Commissions to the four following Sloops to go a Privateering against the French and Spaniards, viz. the *Bastamento*, having 74 Men and 8 Guns, under the command of Captain *John Rash*; the *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, Captain *Murray*, 63 Men and 8 Guns; the *Phenix*, Captain *Plowman*, 56 Men and 8 Guns, and the *Blessing*, Captain *Brown*, 79 Men and 10 Guns. We set sail from *Jamaica* the 24th of July, in

in order to make the best of our way to the Spanish Coast.

On the 28th. at six in the Evening, they made the Island of *Palma*: And next Morning, the *Bastamento* and the *Blessing*, stood close in to the Shore; it being agreed, that the other Sloops should stand in to the West-end of the Island; and about nine Captain *Rash* ordered the Canoe, to be Mann'd and Arm'd, and went himself to see if they cou'd take any People in order for Guides; but at six in the Evening return'd without any Prisoners.

However, observing two petty Oagers (that were cut out of a Tree all of one piece) under the Shore, the Captains *Rash* and *Browne* took one of them, with an Old and Young Man in it, but no Money. The other in Company, Captain *Browne* fired at, but could not come up with; so he made his escape. But for all this, our two Prisoners could give us but little Intelligence, for they knew nothing of a War; but said it was expected by the Spaniards. Neither could Captain *Murray*'s two Prisoners he took upon the Island, which were an *Indian* and a *Negroe*, give but little account of any thing we desired to be inform'd in.

Hereupon our Commanders consulting together what to undertake, it was agreed, that Capt. *Browne* and Capt. *Murray* shou'd go into *Tholoe* which is a rich Town, and Detachments to be made from the other two Sloops, which

which we left at *Palma*, one of the *Friends* Islands, for furthering our Designs; all the Commanders went with us, except *Plowman*, who was indisposed: They Landed on the 31st. at Night in a Sandy Bay, about four Miles from the Town, and Orders were presently given to March, Captain *Rash* with his Company in the Van, Captain *Brown* in the Center, and Captain *Murray* with *Plowman's* Men was in the Rear: Our Guide was the *Indian* before mentioned: We marched, being in all Two Hundred and Seventeen, along the Sea-side very fast, up to the Knees in Water, and I believe we were not above an Hour before we halted at the Walls of the Castle, not Pistol Shot off, we having Orders from our Commanders to March close up to the Walls: We were presently challenged by the Centinel, who called for the Captain of the Guard, and fired on us not above one Volley of small Shot, they were answered by us in the Van in the same Language, after which we presently enter'd the Fort, they all forsaking it as they did the Town, without making any Opposition; we in the Van had like to have had much damage by our own Men's mismanagement: For no sooner was the Van engag'd, but the Centre and Rear fired in amongst us, and being dark, and not having room enough for six Men to march abreast, it was very good Fortune we lost no more Men than we did, I cannot assert it for Truth, but believe

Captain

Captain *Brown* was shot through the Head by our own People, of which wound he instantly dyed ; one *John Elis* was shot through the Body, and likewise one *Edward Haggett* into the Shoulder, both of our Sloops Crew : We took care as soon as we took the Town, to set a Main-guard at the Castle, and another in the Church, and Sentinels all round it : Then we began to look about for Plunder, but the Inhabitants having some Intelligence of our Design, had two Days before convey'd all their Riches into the Country ; so that there was not left so much as a Silver Candlestick in their Churches, which was very mortifying to us, since we reckon'd upon the sharing near two hundred Pounds a Man. All the People we found here was a *Mullatta*-woman, and one Man ; we took four Slaves, and redeemed four *English-men*, who were taken Prisoners by them in Trading. When we had plunder'd as much as we could, orders were given to fire the Town, which we did, and spiked up their Guns ; but we could not carry them off, by Reason our Craft was but Canoes and Petty-Oagers, and hardly big enough to carry off our Men and Plunder. We Embarked at two in the Afternoon, and no sooner were we aboard, and out of the reach of shot, but some *Spaniards* that lay sculking in the Woods, came out and fired at us, to show us they were not all kill'd. I cannot tell what number

of

of them was slain, but believe there were several, by Reason of our firing into the Woods and Bushes, whole Volleys, but could not see them, it being such a woody Country, and it would not have been safe for us to follow them, having a whole Country to engage with a handful of Men: About four the same Afternoon we all got aboard our Sloops, and made the best of our way to the Island of *Palma*, where our other two Sloops lay; about seven we anchored there, and made ready for the burying of Captain Brown's Corps, which was carryed ashore, and interr'd on that Island, with all the solemnity that the Place and our Circumstance would allow of: This done, they set sail on the 31st. in the Evening for the *Camballoes-Keys*, in order to joyn the rest of their Conorts.

On the 3d. of *August*, we lost Company with the *Thomas* and *Elizabeth*, and *Phenix*, and in the *interim* it was agreed, that Captain Brown's Sloop should be Commanded by Captain *Christian*, who was a Volunteer on board us; he being an old experienc'd Soldier and Privateer, very brave and just in all his Actions.

On the 4th at nine in the Morning we made the Land, it bearing North West about six Leagues, which proved to be Golden Island. On the eighth we stood in close to the Land, the Wind at N. we stood along the Shore, N. W. by W. in order

order to get in amongst the Keys, for there we design'd to Anchor.

On the 9th. we saw two Sail, under the Shore, and sending our Canoe to discover what they were, they proved to be the *Dragon-Gally* Captain *Pilkington*, and the *Grey-Hound* Captain *John Golding*, who had been treating with some *French* Pyrates on Articles; that if they would submit and come in, they should be pardoned.

On the 10th. there was a Canoe sent ashore for Water, the Pyrates giving them leave, and to Wood also; they put up a Flag of Truce, in order to have Commerce with us, and several of them came aboard. We treated them very handsomely, but were forced to leave two of our Men ashore for Hostages: Most of them are *French*. I think there was but one *English*-man and two *Dutch*-men among them, they being in all about 800 Persons. Their Craft is no bigger than Petty-Oagers, but they have done a great deal of Mischief, both to the *Spaniards* and all other Nations they could Master, and have been very barbarous in their Actions, by murdering of several that have fallen into their Hands. They have lived among these *Indians* ten Years, most of them are marry'd among them, and have got very considerable Sums of Money. They would have ventur'd to come aboard us, and stay'd with us, if their Pardon could be certain; for they seem'd to be wear-

weary of the Course of Life they follow'd. As soon as we got our Water aboard, we in the *Bastamento* sailed in order to joyn our Conorts at the *Samballoes Keys*; we having agreed to meet there before our going out of *Jamaica*, from whence they set out five Days before us. Captain *Pilkington* informed us, that the *Glocester* and *Seadorse* Men of War, had been Engaged with the Fort at *Portobel*, and that they landed above three hundred Men from the loopes; but that before they could get into the Town, the *Glocester* spring of his Cable, gave way, which made them leave off firing; and go off; but Captain *Pilkington* on the Day before, had deluded some *Spaniards* off, making them believe he came to Trade, detained about seven thousand pieces of Eight, before they had any intelligence of the War, and had got a considerable Summ more, had it not been discovered by one *Allen*, an *Irish-man*, who was Interpreter to the *Glocester*; and so our Design miscarried on that Place.

All our Company being met together at the *Sambalo's Keys*, the forementioned *French Pirates* came aboard us, and we sent a Messenger up to *Don Pedro*, King of the *Indians*, to know if he would come down, and agree to such Articles as we should propose to him, to join with us against the *Spaniards*; he readily complied, and proposed to take 300 *Indians* with him, in order to cut

a Passage thro' the Woods, for our Men to March up to the Mines; the *French* Pirates resolved also to go with us, provided they should have an equal Share with us, and (if possible) we procured them their Pardon: But an unadvised Word drop'd by one of our Captains, made them decline the Expedition, and quite break off; however, they were so Honourable, that they promised, to keep the *Spaniards* they had, close Prisoners for five or six Weeks, by which time we might have finished our Design, that so no Intelligence might be given of the Enemy: The King of the *Indians* continued aboard the *Neptune* with his Retinue; he is a very sensible Man, and was brought up amongst the *French* at *Martinico*, speaks *French*, *Spanish*, and broken *English*, and also writes it, which no other *Indian* can do in his Country, and seemed very desirous of a Correspondence with us; and on the 14th. in the Evening there came 130 of the best of the Pirates, with the Consent of the rest, on Board.

On the 15th. *Don Pedro*, accompanied by some of our Captains and others, went ashore, and Treated them at his House very Nobly, after the manner of his Country; they had Provisions very plenty of all sorts, but they had no other Drink but *Musslaw*, made of *Plantanes*, and *Chitty* made of *Indian* Corn and Water boiled, the manner of it is thus, a parcel of Old Women chew the Corn,

Corn, and then drop it into a *Calabash*, from whence they put it to boil, and so drink it.

On the 16th. *Don Pedro* returned, with our Captains, and brought several of his Wives and Grandees to attend him, with 14 *Indians*, which were to serve for Pilots up the River in our Canoes; one of the Women was *Pedro's* Wife, who was very richly Drest, with Corals, and other Stones, which were put on Strings, round her Hands, Arms, Legs, and Neck, to a very great value: I was informed by Captain *Christian* that he had several Wives more, and that he had had a Child by one of his own Daughters, and that that is very common among them; it is their way, that whenever they Marry their Daughters, that the Father (if able) lies with them first, if she is a Maid, and if the Father is very Old, and past his Labour, then the Eldest Son does that Office, and the next day all his and her Friends meet, and put them together: This Captain *Christian* is very well acquainted with all their Methods, for he lived among them some Years, when he was out a *Roving on the Account*, as the *Jamaica* Men call it, but it is downright Pi-rating, they making their own Commissions on the Capstane.

This done we set Sail, and on the 19th. arrived near the *Barkadeers*, or the place of landing, the River we went up was one of the pleasantest that ever I was in, being very broad, and deep enough for any Ship to

Ride in, if they could get over the Bar that lies at the Mouth of it; there were very pleasant Trees on both sides, and all manner of Fish and Fowl in it; Parrots were as plenty here as Sparrows are at a Farmer's Barn Door in *England* at Thrashing time, and Monkeys like Flocks of Sheep on a Common, but we durst not fire for fear of any *Spanish-Indian* should be looking out and discover us: About twelve we turn'd into another River on the Right-hand, not so broad as the other which brought us into a Lagoone; about four we got into it, it being a large Bay; Land all round us, on 1v small Creeks, which carry up us to the *Barckadeers* or landing Places, but no Houses near you, except it were Huts, which are built by travelling *Indians*: We landed about five, at a very muddy Place, having nothing but Swamps to march through, and but one Man could go in the Path, which was but just cut by the *Indians* for us; when we got out of that Path, we came to a River, which was full as bad marching as before, occasion'd by the great Rains descending from the Mountains, it took us sometimes up to the middle, and when out of it, had nothing but Rocks to climb over, and before we came to the Town (as they call it) we crost this River thirty three times in ten Miles March, and in most Places it runs so strong, that it is as much

as a Man can do to stand on his Legs. Some of the Men tumbled, and lost their Arms and Ammunition, and almost themselves, each having with him a Gun, Pistol and Cartouch Box, with thirty Cartridges besides spare Shot, Powder and Provisions, burthen enough for a City Porter, considering the way : We kept marching that Night till it was quite dark, and then we cut Wood and built our selves Huts to shelter us from the Weather ; at break of Day, on the twentieth, we set forward to the Town after the rest of our Men, who had landed the Day before ; and about ten a Clock we came to the Place of Rendezvous, where all our Men met together and lodged their Arms, only Captain *Plowman* and Captain *Pilkington* were order'd to stay with the Sloops ; at the same time there was Provision brought us for all the People, as Hogs Pickery's, Fowls, &c. a Pickery is a Creature like a Hog, and as sweet Meat. On the twenty first at three in the Afternoon, Orders were given to march, which we all did, down the same River we came up, but did not go above a quarter of a Mile before we mounted one of their Mountains ; the Path was so narrow, that but one Man could march, and almost Perpendicular ; so that we were forced to hawl our selves up by twigs of Trees ; it was above a Mile and a half high, and not twen-

ty yards of plain Ground on it , so that some of the Men fainted and were ordered back again to the House we came from : *Don Pedro* having given directions to all the *Indians* to take them into their Houses, and to let them not want for any thing that could be got for them by Women and Children, left in that Country, for he took all the Men along with him : About seven in the Evening we got to the top of this Mountain, where we lodg'd that Night in a House, but not big enough to hold our People, the rest lay without, we being in all 482 *English*, besides *Indians*, of whom at that time they had no more then a hundred under *Pedro*, but most of them very brisk young Fellows, each of them having two Lances, two Bows, and about twenty Arrows. They are all naked, having long black Hair hanging down to their Wastes, and a Horn which they put their Yards into, ty'd with a String, and a very large piece of Gold, with a Ring in the shape of half Moon, reaching from Ear to Ear, and a Hole in their Nose, into which the Ring goes ; and for the Women they have a Clout about their Posteriors, and only a Ring in their Noses ; they value not Money, for they had rather have small Beads, which are but of little value : Since the *French* Pyrates have been amongst them , they have learnt how to make use of fire Armes, but very unhandily : *Don Pedro* had a very good

Gun

Gun and Hanger, and two or three more of the Captains, which were all I saw amongst them.

Next Day after a very hard march, we rested at Night on the top of a very high Mountain, which according to the best of my Computation could not be less than four or five Miles in heighth.

We had a very difficult march for the two following Days, especially by reason of the narrowness of the Path, and the rapidity and depth of a River we were forced twice to cross ; and therefore, on the 25th. rested among the *Indians*, who for the most part live upon Plantains, Cassador, and Beans ; their Drink is *Chitty* made of Corn and Water boyled, and *Mushlaw* made with ripe Plantains boyled.

On the 26th we crossed the foremention'd River again, and besides many other Inconveniences, were incommoded with getting up to a prodigious Mountain, which, I believe, could not be less than six Miles high : Nothing remarkable hapned next Day, only that we came up to a *Spanish* House, in which we found a Boy sent from the place which we design'd to attack, in order to get Intelligence. Our March on the 28th was exceeding difficult, by reason of the badness of the Way, steepness of the Mountains, and the many Rivers we had to pass over ; so that our Men fell sick in great numbers.

On the 20th we came up to a House where there was a Guard kept to look after us, consisting of a *Spaniſh* Captain and nine more, whose Orders were to give all the Intelligence they could to the Mine, whom we all killed, or took Prisoners, except one who made his escape to the Mine, and gave them an account of our approach. We lost on our side one *Indian*, whom we bury'd in the House. This Day we marched over the highest of all the Mountains, and such a one as I thought Man could not be able to get up : I do really believe it could not be less than seven or eight miles high. Some of our Men imagin'd it to be within a Stone's cast of Heaven, and would willingly have tarry'd there, especially being much wearied with the Fatigue they underwent, and supposing they should never come again so near the blissful Region. We passed over three Rivers on the 30th ; and being within two miles of the Town of *Cana*, a *Spaniard* who was set on the look out, was discover'd by our Forlorn, and was shot dead by Captain *Goulding* ; we got into the Savannah (as they call it) about eleven, but such an one, as I believe, was never seen before, for we were up to the Crutches, going up to the Town in Mud and Dirt ; several of our Men damnify'd their Arms and Ammunition. Captain *Gandy* and *Goulding* with *Pedro*, being in the Van, with about fifty *English* and thirty *Indians*, fell on

as soon as they came within Gun shot, and our People not coming up, as fast as they could, if it had been dry, *Gandy* made hault, but it was not above two or three minutes, the rest marching as fast as possible to joyn them. The *Spaniards* seeing no more of us in number stood a small Brush, but discovering the rest, quickly retired from the Town to a Hill in the Woods; however, we took some Prisoners, and thence marching up to the Hill, which was naturally very strong, we quickly drove them hence, and seizing what Booty they left here, we carryed it into the Church, as we did next Day, what Gold and Silver, with Rings and other rich Moveables, we could get in the Town.

On the first of September we sent out a Company of our Men, with *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, to wash the Gold from the Oare; the Mine is on the side of a great Hill, above Thirty Yards deep, and several Caves run into the Hill farther than any one would venture to go; the Oare they dig out of it is a sort of a mixture of Rock, which after it is dug out of the Mine is brought to the Mill, which grinds it small, and then 'tis washed, made up into the form of Bricks, and lodged in Houses built at the Mine for that purpose, over which a Guard is set, with a Captain and Governour to see that the King is not cheated: After it has lain some short time in those Houses, then it is

wash'd a second time, and so cleared of the Dross or some rocky Part wherewith it's intermixed till there remains pure Gold. They make a great quantity of Gold every Day they work ; we made five pound weight and nine Ounces in less than a Day. Every thing here sells at an Extravagant Rate, as a pound of Sugar at fifteen Shillings, and so proportionably for all things else ; they carry what Gold they make every six Weeks to *Panama*, which is seven Days Journey from this Town. The Town was now search'd more narrowly, when we found more Gold and Plate.

Next Day our Scouts brought in more *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, than we had already in our Power, some of whom we sent with a Guard to the Mine to wash the Oare, of which they made six pound weight.

We sent twenty four *Negroes* on the third into the Mine, who brought eight Pounds of Gold : Now it was, that we began to punish some of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes*, to make them discover where they had hid their Treasure ; the Captain of the Mine (who was our Prisoner) we ty'd up by the Neck so long, till he was almost dead, yet cou'd get nothing out of him, nor the rest, whom we punish'd in the same manner ; the Priests having it seems, given them the Sacrament not to discover any thing upon pain of Damnation. But though we could procure nothing this way, we made

however

however fourteen pound weight of Gold on the 4th. as we did sixteen on the next ; when we thought it time to kill Beef, and other Provisions, and get Mules ready to carry our sick Men over the Savannahs : As we were leaving the Town on the 7th. there was an old Priest who could hardly creep, at whom *Pedro* fired his Gun, but seeing it had not done any Execution, he took up a great Stone and beat the poor Fellows Brains out, which barbarity the white Men much disliked ; then we fired the Town wherein I guess there might be about nine hundred Houses, but one Church, it lies from *Caledonia* S. W. about sixteen Leagues ; so that our design in marching so far about, was to come upon them undiscovered. Indeed, such a march, was never undertaken before, by any, but some *French* Pyrates, who after they went some part of the way, returned again.

Having got over the Savanna on the 7th. we were the three succeeding Days much incommoded in our march, especially with our sick Men ; but on the eleventh, we got up to a large *Indian* Town, where we joyned all together ; but the *Indians* were very unkind to us, for we could get little of any sort of Provisions without ten times the value of it ; so that scarcity began to creep in among us, most of our Shoes were worn out ; so that forty or fifty Shillings was a common Price for an old pair, others gave

as

as much to have their Guns carry'd ; if we had such a Train of Women after us, as usually follows a Camp, they might have got more Plunder, than forty shares amounted to, for any thing above a Pound weight was so troublesome, that it was surely flung away ; it is indeed almost incredible what hardship we endured, we having throughout the whole Expedition, except when at the Town, endured excessive hunger, travelling still over nothing but Mountains and Rivers, lying always in the Rain, for we never had it fair in the Night, and nothing to comfort us. Things went no better with us the succeeding Days, but at length on the eighteenth we arrived within five Miles of the *Barkadeers* ; from whence Capt. *Christian* was sent with a Party of Men to Capt. *Robins*, to see if it was possible to get the Pirates down aboard the Sloopes, but few of them would trust us ; Captain *Robins*, who was an *Indian*, and of considerable Authority there, having been disobliged before our setting out upon our Expedition, because he was not invited to Dine with *Don Pedro* and the rest of the Captains, threatned to kill any *English*-men that came to them for the future.

Having got all things in a readiness, and Embark'd on board our Sloops by the 21st. the Commanders held a Consultation, wherein it was agreed, that Articles should be drawn to renew the Consortship for one

one Month, and that we should divide into three Squadrons ; the *Neptune*, *Blessing*, *Edward* and *Sarah*, should cruize off *Portobello* for one Month, and the *Phenix*, *Thomas*, *Elizabeth* and *Content*, should cruize off *Cartagena*, and the *Bastamento's*, *Greyhound* and *Dragon*, should be at the Rivers Mouth of *Jacco*, till they all returned which was agreed upon in a Months time, and then we designed to go up the River.

It will be unnecessary as well as too tedious for us, to follow these three small Squadrons in their respective Cruisings ; 'tis sufficient to observe, that they met with no great matter of Booty, especially those vvhose Station it vvas to be about the Mouth of *Jacco*, vvhich in the space of five Months, that they continued in these Parts, could never hear of any Tidings of 201 vwhite Men, besides *Negroes*, vvhich some time before vvent up the River of *Jacco*, in order either to trade vwith the *Jacco Indians*, vvhich have a great deal of Gold, or to joyn vwith them against a rich *Spanish Town* in that Country ; and so gave them over in a manner for lost.

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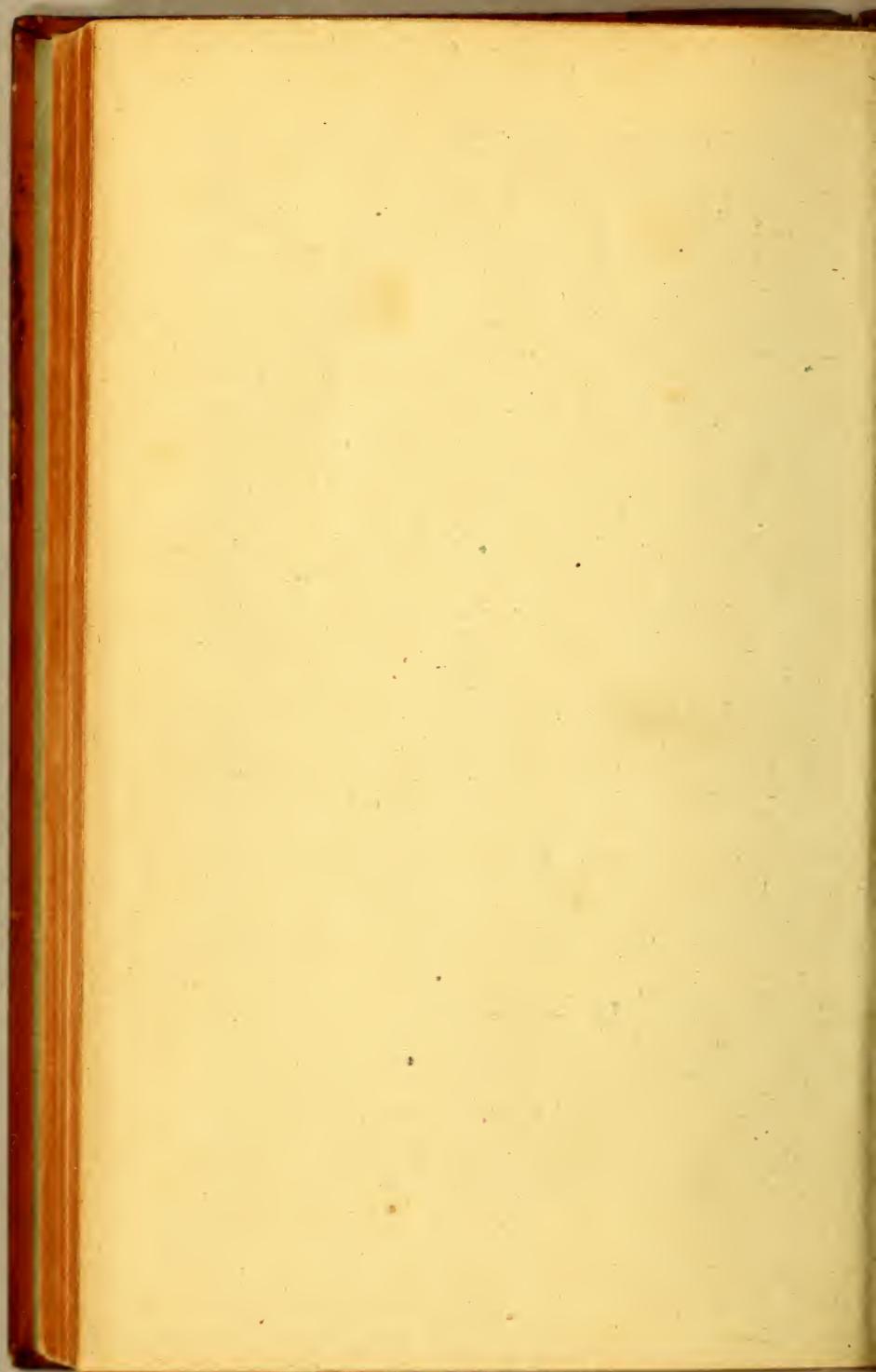
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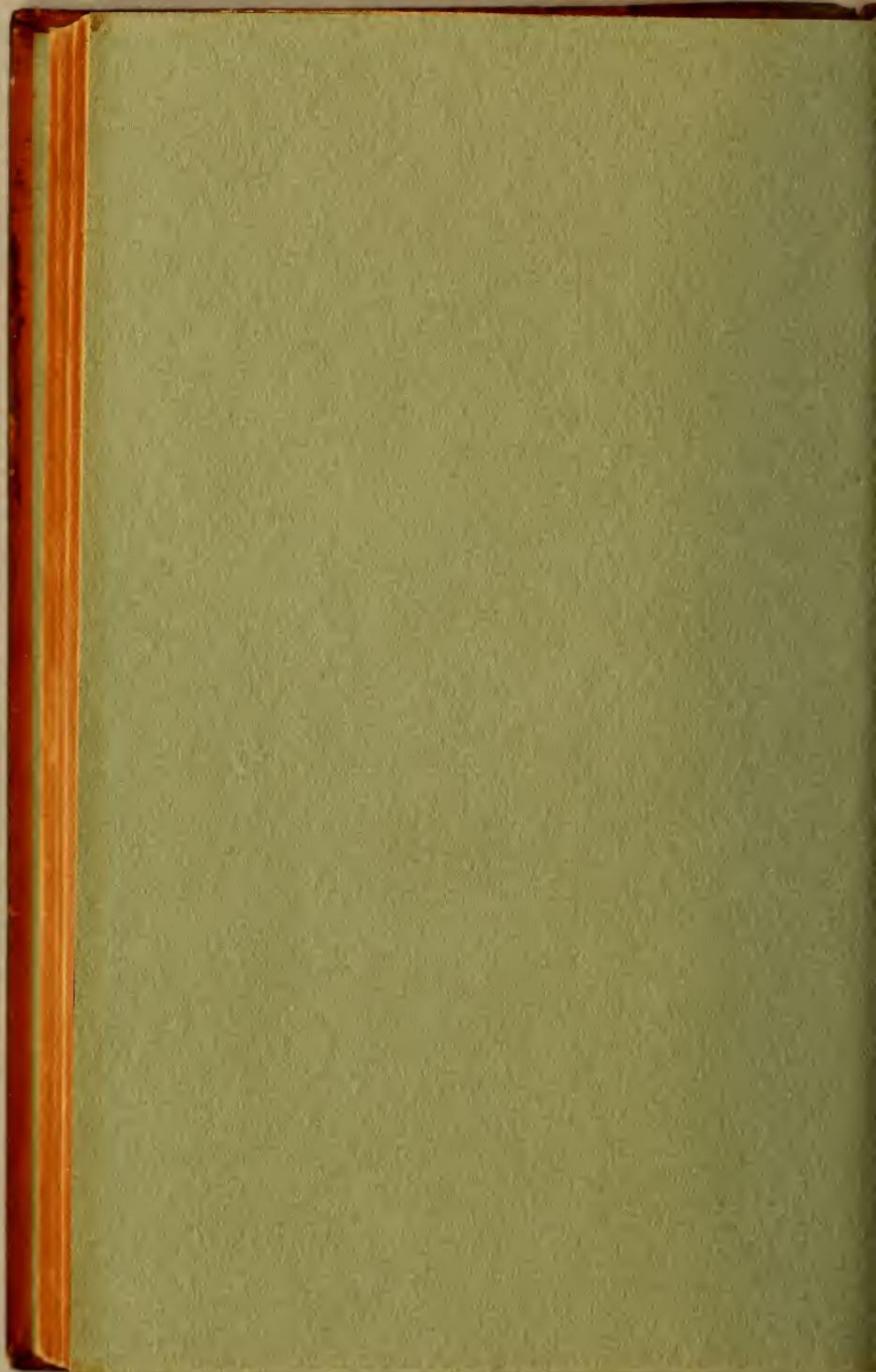
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